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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

12-15-1937

Justice (Vol. 19, Iss. 24)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

Published by the
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XIX, No. 24 Jersey City, N. J., December 15, 1937 Price 10 Cents

13,000 N. Y. UNDERGARMENT WORKERS 5% PAY RAISE

Cutters Share In Mediation Award

Samuel Shore, manager of the Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Union, Local 62, announced December 6 the results of the wage arbitration between Local 62 and 10 and the three manufacturers' associations. The arbitration was placed in the hands of Jules S. Freund, Executive Secretary of the New York State Board of Mediation, early last month by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia after the Union had won their major demands and an office had been signed to the effect of the Mayor.

Mr. Freund awarded the workers a 5 per cent increase in wages, effective on January 1, 1938, and to remain in effect for the life of the agreement, which expires in September of 1939.

Living Cost

In making the award, the arbitrator pointed out that "he had weighed very carefully all the facts, figures and conclusions presented by both sides, but that no argument had been presented by the management that the wages being paid in the industry were too high for the type of work performed or that wages increased had kept pace with the cost of living.

The Associations claimed that they could not grant a wage increase because of the recent business recession and in view of the competition of manufacturers up (Continued on Page 2)

PACTS END TWO DRESS STRIKES

The New York Dress Joint Board scored two important victories this past fortnight when after prolonged, hard fought battles both the Blue Bonnet Dress Company and the Star-Maid Dress Corporation signed union agreements. Strikes had been in progress at both concerns for several months.

The victories will mean substantial gains for the several hundred workers involved.

Blue Bonnet was the last of the important non-union jobs in New York City. This firm had been swept into the Union fold during the general strike of 1933 but resumed open shop operations some time later.

Struck in August

The Union closed down its sources of production and then, last August 26, declared Blue Bonnet and all its contractors on strike.

After months of vain attempts to (Continued on page 5)

Every Night

"PINS AND NEEDLES", ILGWU smash hit revue, will show every night and Saturday afternoon at Labor Stage, 108 West 39th Street, beginning Monday, December 20. Until then, performances will be given Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinees.

Matters

in all members called to two assistant features in "Justice".

Financial: Report of the ILGWU including the General Office, Local and Joint Boards.

Page 19: Full information about unemployment insurance benefits in New York State and how to get them.

3 PA. DRESS FIRMS SIGN UNION PACTS

COTTON DEPARTMENT ADDS 250 TO UNION ROLL

Three Pennsylvania shops, in which the Union has been conducting organizing activity for some time past, had just signed agreements as this issue of "Justice" went to press. These three shops employ a total of 250 workers.

Original Dress Company of Wilkes-Barre, a silk dress contractor employing 75 workers, signed an agreement providing for a 35-hour week, minimum wage scales and a price settlement committee, as well as all other union conditions (Continued on Page 3)

NEW PACT SIGNED BY N. Y. NECKWEAR WORKERS FOR '38

Further limitation of homework, guarantees of minimum prices on unsorted work, freedom to strike firms working for non-union jobs, the right to examine books, a machinery for disciplining agreement violators and other control features are included in the new 1938 agreement between New York City's neckwear workers (Local 142) and the National Women's Neckwear and Scarf Association.

The Union's demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages will be taken up again not later than June 1 and should an agreement for all increase fail to result will be referred to arbitration.

Webster Hall was packed to the walls December 8, when a general stoppage was declared to give members of Local 142 the report of the Conference Committee which had negotiated the new agreement.

The committee, headed by Manager Joseph Turin and the local's legal adviser, Eliza Lieberman, conferred with the employers for over three weeks and finally reached the agreement which was ratified at the meeting.

The Union was successful in (Continued on Page 3)



Becoming Piece Rate Experts

Above Are Shown Four Members of the Minneapolis Local 231 (Boulevard Frocks) Committee Which Visited St. Louis Early Last Month to Investigate Competitive Prices and Production Standards. The Union Hopes to Equalize Standards in the Entire District to Eliminate Competition Between Shop and Shop On the Basis of Labor.

STRIKE TIES UP CANADA'S LARGEST 'COTTON' PLANT

400 Leave "Ideal" In Montreal

As the Union moves to collect wages withheld by the firm and to show that minimum wage laws were previously violated, production in the Montreal Ideal Dress

Company, largest cotton garment plant in Canada, is completely paralyzed with 400 members of the ILGWU on strike for the third week.

The strike followed the action of the employer in firing active union members who approached for a collective agreement.

As this issue of "Justice" went to press the following telegram was received from Bernard Shaw, General Manager, Montreal Joint Council, giving the latest news in the strike:

Rankin Ideal Dress strike solid. Union filed claim in court demanding wages withheld by firm. Each worker separately prepared charges for violation minimum wage law for women which requires that seventy per cent of workers employed in cotton dress factory be paid eleven dollars per week. No worker can receive less than seven dollars per week. Investigation proves only forty-two workers earned minimum wage and nine more.

(Continued on Page 2)

"91" PARLEYS WITH JUVENILE, COTTON EMPLOYERS GO ON

Two New Contracts In View

With the December 15 deadline at hand, conferences between Local 91 and the Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers' Association are entering the home stretch in the effort to draw up a new collective agreement for the major children's dress and infants' wear industry.

At the same time negotiations are also proceeding with the newly formed cotton garment group in the Lower Broadway housewares and robe market.

Union demands have been embodied in a non-stop plan for the juvenile association and in a shorter three-point schedule for the downtown group. Meetings with the children's (Continued on Page 3)



LOCAL 62 WINS 5% WAGE RAISE FROM STATE BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)
writing outside of the New York area.

In making the award Mr. Freund stressed the fact that he was inclined to accept the viewpoint expressed by Brother Shove, that the wage scale to be met by arbitration did not merely cover the present time, but was to be effective for a period of two years, thus anticipating an improvement in the economic situation.

The arbitrator ruled that the question of out-of-town competition might be balanced to a considerable extent by the definite advantages enjoyed by manufacturers in the metropolitan area. These include experienced and highly competent workers in dress, from a small turnover of employees, accessibility to the largest buying and selling center in the United States, and speedy delivery of raw materials.

Good Market

Mr. Freund further pointed out that manufacturers in the metropolitan area, because of their ability to employ highly competent workers, have been able to provide a much greater volume of work within a given time than those who operate in rural communities.

He took the position that the "higher degree of skill and greater productive ability of the employees in the New York area are certainly deserving of a rate of wages higher than that paid to less skilled and less productive employees in rural communities."

In making the award the arbitrator pointed out that "during the past two years living costs have increased to a very considerable extent, whereas wages in this industry have been stationary because of contractual obligations, also the fact that even in good or normal times employees in this industry do not work more than an average of 30 full weeks per year."

Elias Lieberman acted as counsel for the Unions at the arbitration hearings and Samuel Perlmuter represented Local 18.

HAVE FUN: ALP New Year's Eve Frolic; St. Nicholas Palace.

"Ideal" Picket Lines in Montreal



The Solidarity of the Picket Lines in Front of the Ideal Dress, St. Lawrence Boulevard Near Mt. Royal Avenue, West, Montreal, is Arousing the Admiration of the Labor Movement.

Coast to Coast

"March of Time," Radio's ace program, featured "Pins and Needles," the evening of December 2. The program, carried over WJZ in New York City, was carried simultaneously over the Blue Network, 45 stations, from Coast to Coast.

The General Office wired all local offices throughout the country and all shops and workers were notified. ILGWU radio parties were a feature in hundreds of cities from New York to San Francisco and from Chicago to Dallas. Wires poured back enthusiastically praising Labor Stage's smash hit opera.

STRIKE TIES UP BIGGEST CANADA 'COTTON' PLANT

(Continued from Page 1)

To cover violation firm is charged with offering people not to punch time clock two or three days a week. Three girls worked on one ticket for one day envelope of twelve dollars. Wages paid as low as four and five dollars. Union lawyers charging firm with conspiracy to defeat law. Marale of strikers is wonderful—B. Shane.

With this strike the union brings its big guns into action in the so-called "upstate" area where many cotton garment shops, unaffected by the successful general strike last spring, have their plants. There are roughly 25 such firms employing several thousand workers.

Strike against the Ideal was ordered by the Montreal Joint Council of the ILGWU when the firm refused to relocate ten members discharged for union activity.

The Ideal strike is the culmination of a carefully planned organization and educational campaign in charge of Special Organizer Sam Krausman. It had been the hope of General Manager Shane that peaceful negotiation might procure the necessary agreement but

it seemed that the firm was not unwilling to have a test of strength. The complete paralysis of its production when the workers came out and established picket lines was the Union answer.

Potential strikebreakers are fading the picket lines extremely solid and militant. Nine members arrested December 2 and fined the next day for "disturbing the peace." They were Betty Brann, Ellen Kay, Elsie Sussman, Margaret Chevalier, Margaret Bonetti, Marie Paul Bonaglie, Marie LeShapelle, Abbie Blumenthal, and Rose Shapiro.

NEW PACT SIGNED BY N. Y. NECKWEAR WORKERS FOR '38

(Continued from Page 1)

combating the demands of the employers which called for reorganization of their factories, replacement of 10 per cent of the workers during the year without securing the consent of the Union, right to discharge, extension of the trial period for new workers to four weeks, reduction of pressers' wages, and in general, an attack on the rates of piece workers.

The Union was successful in strengthening its position for the coming year. The following terms were incorporated in the new agreement:

A. Workers in the shops catering to the dress industry are now guaranteed the minimum scale for work performed even though the price has not been settled.

B. Workers employed on a piece-work basis working on sample and duplicates are guaranteed not less than the respective minimum scales.

C. The percentage of work going out to homeworkers has been cut down to one-third of each style. The price of each style must be first established in the factory. Employers may not send out work to homeworkers unless they have a factory with at least six operators working for them and all workers in the factory are covered.

D. The Union has the right to examine all books of the firm in connection with all production, whether inside or outside.

E. The Union also gained a very important point in that it may now stop any firm working for another firm against whom the Union has a legitimate grievance even though no strike is pending against the second firm. The Union has been handicapped for the past year because of the fact that several of the Union firms work for jobbers who are not signed up with the Union.

Under the old agreement the Union could stop shops working for those jobbers only when they declared a strike against the jobber. In many instances, there were no workers employed by the jobber. Under the new agreement this is changed and the Union is now in a position to start a drive to have these non-Union jobbers sign up.

F. Under the old agreement, there were no provisions for discipline for the non-observance of the terms of the agreement by a member of the Association. The new agreement provides that in the event of any violation of the terms of the agreement by a member of the Association, a Labor Board consisting of representatives of the Union and Association is authorized and given power to decide upon the amount of damages to be paid by the employer for the violation.

The membership accepted the report of the Conference Committee with two dissenting votes.

In addition to the Manager, Joseph Tovin, and Elsie Lieberman, the Conference Committee consisted of Ernest Rathkopf, Emanuel Marx, Anna Wenger, Theresa DePalma, Jean Blochberger, and Max Polheim.

N. Y. Neckwear Workers Ratify



BALTIMORE UNION IS REJUVENATED 3 PA. DRESS FIRMS SIGN UNION PACTS

Educational Work Moves Ahead With Ida Sledge As Director.

A picture of the rejuvenation of the Baltimore Union, extending to every detail of activity in the Maryland city, is reported to "Justice" by A. D. Glushko, secretary of the Baltimore Joint Board.

Not the least of the advances is chronicled in the appointment of Miss Ida Sledge, well known ILGWU organizer, as educational director.

Brother Glushko goes back into the history of the city to show the heart-breaking and comparatively unsuccessfull efforts to organize the Baltimore cloak markets in 1935. He pays high praise to Meyer Perlstein, Southwest Regional Director, for concluding agreements with the historic "open-shop hold-outs" in the Baltimore cloak market. Among those who returned to Union control after 12 years were the Louis Marcus Corporation with three shops and the Pioneer Cloak with two.

The reorganization of the office routine with Seal Miller at the head of the Baltimore Joint Board office including the installation of a completely modern office system was commented on by Brother Glushko.

Not the least of the changes was the growth of the Baltimore Educational Department under the direction of Miss Sledge.

The weekly schedule of classes in Baltimore follows:

MONDAY: Current Labor Problems—4:2 P.M.; English, Grammar, Parliamentary Law—7:8 P.M.; Gym and Swimming—8:9 P.M. at Y.W.C.A.

TUESDAY: Men's and Women's Bowling Teams—8 P.M. Class in Dramatics; Social Dancing—9:10 P.M.

SATURDAY: Children's Classes—arts and crafts; Dancing and Swimming—1:4 P.M.

SUNDAY: LUNCHEON—A Labor Forum is being arranged with good local and outside speakers.

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tions. Unionization of the shop marks a long step forward in reorganization of the industry in Pennsylvania.

The firm held out against unionization for many months. It was reluctant to give up long hours and low wages which had enabled it to undercut its competitors. Nevertheless, as time went on and reorganization activities were more and more concentrated on this shop, the firm recognized the wisdom of signing an agreement rather than flaking a strike.

Loomings, sports and beachwear manufacturer of Summit Hill, Pa., employing 180 workers, was another firm that preferred negotiations to a strike. Here too, there had been a concentration of organizing activity and the workers had joined the Union despite obstacles placed in the way by the employer. When the workers threatened to strike he decided not to risk an interruption of production and signed a union contract providing for a guaranteed minimum wage of \$14 now and \$16 in six months, a price committee and other union conditions.

Lansford Dress Company, dress manufacturer in Lansford, Pa., is an example of a firm whose owners have previously had dealings with the Union in Pennsylvania. From its experience with the Union it realized that it was far better to work under a union contract from the very beginning and therefore concluded an agreement with this department pursuant to the 32-hour work week and Union conditions for its 75 workers.

"51" PARLEYS WITH JUVENILE, COTTON EMPLOYERS GO ON

(Continued from Page 1)

wear manufacturers have been held in the Hotel New Yorker and the Hotel Pennsylvania. The employers have accepted a recommendation of the Union and have agreed to designate a sub-committee to meet with Manager Harry Greenberg and Union representatives for the consideration of specific demands.

While no official statement has been forthcoming, it is generally understood that the statute quo will prevail until a superseding agreement is written. A formal declaration to this effect may be expected at the next meeting.

The downtown conference are also under way. One meeting has been held at the Hotel McAlpin and other meetings are scheduled for the near future. The "51" of asking for the establishment of a minimum 37 1/2-hour week and a 10 per cent increase.

See "Pins and Needles"

RESOLUTION ON CIO-AFL PEACE

The text of the resolution adopted by the ILGWU Executive Board, November 25, at its quarterly meeting in Boston, Mass., follows:

The Twenty-third Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 16, 1937, adopted a resolution in which it heartily approved the action of the General Executive Board in bringing about the peace between the CIO and the AFL, and in affiliating our Union with the Committee for Industrial Organization on the ground that such action gave logical expression to our deep-seated conviction that the workers in the mass production industries be organized on an industrial basis.

This resolution likewise approved all the activity of President Dubinsky and of the General Executive Board contributing unstintingly and unsparingly of time and effort and money to the campaign of the Committee for Industrial Organization as exemplified in the \$1 tax upon our membership for the Steel Organizing Drive, in the generous financial assistance to the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, and in the big monthly contributions to the CIO, which bring the total of our contributions to the latter group of more than \$200,000 up to this time.

This resolution, nevertheless, pointed out that "our Union has done all in its power at every stage in the history and development of the CIO by bringing about a united labor movement," and it furthermore declared that "the ILGWU should seek by every means in its power to compose the rift in the ranks of organized labor, to the end that the American working class shall not be confronted with fratricidal movements." It further instructed the G.E.B. to continue its support and financial assistance to the efforts of the CIO to organize the mass production industries along industrial lines and stimulate unity to work in the direction of an honorable and realistic reconciliation in the ranks of labor for the ultimate attainment of a united labor movement.

In the light of this resolution, the General Executive Board wishes to commend President Dubinsky for his consistent and faithful efforts during the past five months to bring nearer the objectives of peace and reconciliation voiced by the Atlantic City Convention. We affirm our belief that a speedy conclusion of an understanding between the forces of the AFL and of the CIO is of vital importance at this hour. The enemies of the labor movement in our country are widening the rift between the two labor sides to create a general atmosphere of distrust and antagonism towards organized labor and to depress work conditions in industry. We believe now, as we always believe, that restoration of peace between the CIO and the AFL is possible on the recognition of the basic principle of the industrial union form of organization for the mass production industries. After this fundamental is conceded, all the other obstacles to reconciliation should be ironed out in a spirit of good will and equity.

The sooner labor's forces form a network against the concentrated attacks now being leveled against them and accentuated by the current business recession and industrial slump, the better it will be for the organized workers and for the ultimate welfare of the entire economic body of the country.

What does "limitation of concentration" mean? It means "The Workers' Garment Industry" will explain.

HAVE FUN: ALP New Year's Eve PROLOG: St. Nicholas Palace.

Colleges Hail \$1,600 Essay Contest Sponsored by ILGWU

Classes of '38 and '39 Eligible; Distinguished Judges Will Make Awards

The ILGWU has announced a \$1600 prize essay contest on the topic, "Company, Craft and Industrial Unions and Their Legal Responsibilities."

The purpose of the Union in sponsoring this contest is to stimulate interest among college men and women in this important contemporary problem, President David Dubinsky said.

Undergraduates in American colleges who are candidates for a Bachelor's degree in 1938 or 1939 are eligible to compete.

Typical of the comment from leaders in the educational world is that of Professor Horace Taylor, at the Department of Economics of Columbia University, who wrote President Dubinsky that he believes that "the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is doing valuable educational work in holding a contest along these lines."

Wide Praise

Dean Victor P. Morris, of the University of Oregon, writes that he sees in this contest an "entire prize by the Union which is very worthwhile and productive of a great deal of the kind of interest in labor problems which is of value in solving some of the difficult matters now confronting our economic life."

Roscoe Pulliam, president of

Southern Illinois State Normal University, characterizes the contest as "an excellent plan."

Donna Robert H. Turner, of Washington and Lee University, says the contest is serving "a useful purpose."

Mr. Dubinsky explained that prizes will be awarded by the Union on the recommendation of the following committee of judges whose recommendations will be final: Paul F. Brinkman, Columbia University; Scott Buchanan, St. John's College, Annapolis; Paul H. Douglass, University of Chicago; Arthur L. H. Rubin, University of Chicago; and Merrie D. Vincent, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

First prizes will be \$750; second prize, \$500; third prize, \$250; and fourth prize, \$100. The terms of the contest provide that the essay manuscripts are to be a minimum of 5,000 and a maximum of 15,000 words long. Contestants may undertake a general discussion of the topic or confine themselves to any special aspect of it.

Prize winning manuscripts become the property of the Union. If published for commercial distribution, the Union agrees that

the authors shall participate under standard royalty arrangements.

Many Contestants

More than 100 colleges have already announced their intention of co-operating in the contest by posting notices of the competition and encouraging students to enter. Requests for application blanks have already been received from over 150 students.

Mr. Dubinsky expressed gratification at the reception accorded the contest by the colleges. "I am gratified in our educational institutions for their interest in this contest," Mr. Dubinsky said. "We are glad that they recognize its educational value, and we are encouraged to hope that it will be possible for us to make such contests as this a permanent feature. We are especially fortunate that such a distinguished group of educators have agreed to serve as judges."

6-Hr. Day Works

A worker engaged on a 6-hour day schedule is 35 per cent to 38 per cent more efficient than one who works eight hours. Scientists have proved this is a long-range experiment conducted over a period of three years. Dr. Vernon P. Schell of Baltimore reported these results to the American Association of Applied Psychology.

Look Out... A High Note Will Get You...



They were all there... America's Directory of Directors... the Hahns, Magules and Pro-Hahns of Big Industry... all the right people... In fact, even Ernest T. Weir, the steel magnate, felt a little left in, in their company. A hush descended on the audience and in the silence you could hear a stuffed shirt crackle as Editor Harold Barclay (the "MJB and Factors") man who recently "exposed" the CIO's gift to whitewash the true reason for all the "unions in America." Shhhhhhh! Ah, for all the "unions in America"... what do you think

was giving you a permanent wave? Was it Dear Mayor Hagan of Jersey City twanking your nose with his "I am the Law" Moplamanta (Billette)? Nah! Was it long hours and low wages? Nah! Was it the persistent violation of the Wagner Act by the mouled big wigs gathered in the magnificence of Walter Astoria's? No and Nay! You recall, as everybody shuddered and trembled, that the thing causing all this trouble was the ILGWU Rong Book. Everybody dashed out to buy a Rong Book.

DECISIONS

Second Quarterly Meeting, ILGWU General Executive Board, November 22-26, Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass.

Death Benefit

Fund to be installed; rules to be announced.

\$1 Assessment

Fund for institutions and labor causes to be distributed under recommendations of special committees. General Office will inform locals and Joint Boards of institutions which will receive support from General Office so that duplication may be avoided.

Clubs and Groups

Locals and joint boards will be notified of action taken in cases affecting recognition, representation and will be asked to discipline members failing to comply with the decisions of the councils.

CIO-AFL

President's report on Atlantic City conference of CIO and conference of ILGWU in Washington between CIO and AFL approved. President commended for efforts to bring about peace in labor movement and directed to issue statement of progress, including Union position on unity in labor movement and expressing the hope that conferences will result in a speedy reconciliation. (See resolution in another column.)

Los Angeles Sanatorium

ILGWU Building at Los Angeles Sanatorium is to be dedicated as a memorial to Morris Hillquit. President empowered to complete arrangements with sanatorium boards.

Strikes Approved

General strikes in the New York children's dress, household and bathrobe industry, and in the coat and blanket industry.

Local 50 Jurisdiction

Request for jurisdiction over cotton and rayon dresses and blouses now controlled by Local 15 (Philadelphia), referred to special committee consisting of Vice-Presidents Joseph Brokaw, Charles Kreslinder and Harry Greenberg.

Referred to President

The following matters were referred to President Dubinsky: Toronto Dress Pressers' request for separate charter; request for cutters' local in Chicago miscellaneous trades; request of Chicago Local 312 for jurisdiction over planters, stillmakers and button workers; request of charter for Montreal tailors and hatters.

Overlapping

Dress Cloak. Referred to New York Board.

Amalgamated-Cloak: Arrangements entered into between the New York Cloak Joint Board and Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. General office to take up matter as it affects the industry throughout the country with President Sidney Hillman of Amalgamated at opportune time.

Local 91 Dress Joint Board: Referred to New York Board.

Local 91-Cloak Joint Board (now split and seceded): Referred to President Dubinsky.

Grievances Against "102"

Grievances of joint boards and locals against Local 102 referred to New York Board; representatives of Local 102 to be invited to appear.

How do fashions and the weather pinch your pay? See "The Women's Garment Industry."

See "Pins and Needles"

MILWAUKEE I.B. INSTALLS STAFF

Bialis and Other Leaders Among Speakers At Nov. 18 Event

The progress and growth of the Milwaukee locals were the occasion for many congratulations at the Milwaukee Joint Board Installation, November 18. Vice-President Morris Bialis, in charge of the Middle West area, presided.

Locals participating included Local 188 (rotten garments), Local 334 (shirts), Local 252 (knitgoods) and Local 273 (shirts underwear).

In his address Brother Bialis pointed to the existence of the Milwaukee Joint Board representing flourishing locals as one indication of the progressiveness and stability of the Union in this area.

Among the other speakers were Gustav Michaelson, director of the Wisconsin CIO; Meyer Friedman, chairman of the Chicago Joint Board; Meyer Adelman, local director of the SWOC; and Alice Bruever, director of the LaCrosse strike.

Brother Adelman thanked the Union for the assistance it had given him when his organization started its campaign in Milwaukee. He and Sister Bruever devoted considerable time to an analysis of the "unworthy" part played by the A. F. of L. in encouraging company unionism as a weapon against the CIO and ILGWU.

The following officers and committee members were elected:

Ray Knoella, chairman; Mary Knezevich, vice-president; Josephine Sorlin, secretary-treasurer; Walter Sprecher, sergeant-at-arms. FINANCE COMMITTEE: Max Bruever, Victoria Stanick, Clara Sprecher, Clara Barber, Victoria Stanick, Clarence Tarnan, Louis Datta, Sam Polich, Marge Samick, Josephine Sorlin.

TWO SHOPS BAGGED IN ONE SHOT

UNION CITY, N. J., UNDER-GARMENT STRIKERS WIN

A 100 per cent walkout shut tight on November 21 the Trifilio Undergarment Co. of 823 23rd Street, Union City, N. J., after a successful organization campaign endorsed for some time by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, under the direction of Brother William Altman, manager of Local 148.

This shop is owned by the Tailored Garment Company of 134 Madison Avenue, New York City. During the last year this firm has been in business, several attempts were made by the New York Undergarment Union to unionize the shop, but without results. However, while the strike against the Trifilio Undergarment Co. in progress, Brother Samuel Shore, manager, and Paul, business agent of Local 62; Brother M. Falkman, of Outers' Union, Local 10, and strike leader Altman succeeded in opening negotiations with the Tailored Undergarment Co. of New York and reached a settlement for both the New York and the "out-of-town" shops.

The agreement signed on November 22 provides for the out-of-town shop a 10 per cent increase in wages for piece workers, a 40-hour week and a minimum wage scale. All shop workers obtained a \$2 per week increase immediately and will get a raise of \$1 each month thereafter, until they reach the minimum.

See "Pins and Needles"

Milwaukee Joint Board Installs



At An Impressive Ceremony, November 18, Locals 188, 272, 292 and 334 Installed the New Officers of the Milwaukee Joint Board.

(See Story) Left to Right: (Seated) Ray Knoella, Gertrude Geiser, Hilma Michel, B. Dolich, M. Bialis, Violet Schroeder, Mary Knezevich, Frances Scarpace, Viola Larson, Emily Bruever, (Standing) George Kintin, Max Wille, Ervin Bejma, Max Brodovsky, Walter

Sprecher, Clarice Barber, Victoria Stanick, Clarence Tarnan, Louis Datta, Sam Polich, Marge Samick, Josephine Sorlin.

LOCAL 32 CONTINUES NEGOTIATIONS FOR N. Y. CORSET INDUSTRY CONTRACT

Chairladies Hear Snyder Report

A full report on the progress of negotiations for a new agreement in New York's corset and hosiery industry with many sidelights on the recalcitrant attitude of the employers was delivered to a special meeting of chairladies, assistant chairladies and executive board members, December 7, by Abraham Snyder, Manager of Local 32.

He charged that certain manufacturers had closed down their factories completely during the course of negotiations in the hope of scaring the workers but that this maneuver was proving completely unsuccessful.

Brother Snyder in his address explained that the administration was desirous of conveying a picture of the situation in the industry to the members through the chairladies.

He explained that due to the specific conditions in the corset industry and also due to bad conditions in all industry, the manufacturers came to the negotiation for a new agreement pretending to be open minded but determined to avoid seeing the Union demands in a fair light.

The fact that they were seeking to strike a "bargain" with the Union because business conditions were bad at the moment was certainly not conducive to quick understanding and resulted in disaster.

Rebecca Eisenstat



Head of Chicago Joint Board Complaint Department.

agreements, Brother Snyder said. Brother Snyder, discussing the fact that some shops were completely closed, said:

"While it may be true that business in our industry today may not be flourishing, there certainly can be no reason for these shops to shut down completely. This action on the part of some of the manufacturers can be interpreted only in one way. They have shut down believing that this will scare and discourage workers in the trade. If this is what these individual manufacturers think, they are making a mistake. Their action is making our workers more determined to fight for their just and fair demands. The slack period cannot and will not last forever and when these shops reopen and work is resumed, the workers in these shops will not forget the action of these manufacturers which has brought unnecessary suffering to quite a number of our members."

Brother Snyder then went on to explain that workers need not fear the fact that the agreement had expired on December 1st. He pointed out that the Association had requested an extension of the agreement to December 20th. The Union, in the hope that an understanding might be reached, agreed to the extension. The old agreement remains in force.

The chairladies discussed the report intelligently and praised the leadership of the Union for the tactics and position taken in the negotiations.

They reiterated the authorization already given to the leadership by the general membership meeting on October 24th to proceed in the best way they deem advisable with negotiations, assuring their fullest cooperation to the leadership and promising to carry out any order for action that might be given to the membership of the Union.

The Union announced that the Annual Christmas Party given in appreciation of the services rendered by the chairladies, assistant chairladies and executive board members will be held as usual this year.

The Educational Department of the Union has been laying plans for future work. In accordance with the many requests for the vocational facilities from members, a class in swimming is already under way with other classes to be announced at an early date.

See "Pins and Needles"

DUBINSKY GREET'S MINNESOTA CIO

Calls For Labor Peace With Charters in Mass Industry

A continuation of the CIO drive to organize the unorganized with continued effort toward "our ultimate goal" which he described as "peace in the American Labor Movement on the basis of recognition of the principle of industrial unionism for all mass production industries" was stressed by President Dubinsky in a telegram of greeting to the first Minnesota State Convention of labor bodies affiliated with the CIO on December 10.

The telegram follows: Permit me this privilege to greet the delegates assembled in first Minnesota State convention of labor bodies affiliated with Committee for Industrial Organization and to wish you fruitful and effective deliberations. Our movement to organize the millions of unorganized workers in America under the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization and to bring to them the blessings of a humane standard of life and labor has been a phenomenal success. Let us continue this advance working at the same time in the direction of our ultimate goal which is peace in the American labor movement on the basis of recognition of the principle of industrial unionism for all mass production industries.

New ideas for many reasons Are good style in all the seasons. JOIN YOUR CLASSES

Rachel Radzinsky



Chairlady, Nat Ribbeck & Co., Chicago.

Montreal Labor Blasts Duplessis

Montreal, Canada:—The labor movement of the city turned out en masse recently to attack Premier Duplessis and other government officials for their "reviving attitude" toward organized labor. The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council.

R. J. Talbot, general secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, "personally deplored" the formation of the CIO but attacked Duplessis for using the split in the labor movement as "a pole on which to hang his political banner." He said that labor would settle its own family quarrels without government interference.

Rachel Tregunier, president of the Montreal Council, answering propaganda to the effect that international unions were draining Canadian money off to the United States, pointed out that during the general strike in the dress industry in the spring the ILGWU had poured money into Canada in aid of the workers. Rally St. Asht. of the ILGWU was among the speakers at the meeting.

BIG TIME AND BIG APPLE AT ALP NEW YEAR'S EVE FROLIC

Get this down on your calendar of Great Time Moments immediately!—American Labor Party New Year's Eve Frolic, St. Nicholas Palace, now called "The New Windsor" in West 66th Street, Manhattan.

Lots of reasons. The two bands and continuous music to keep the feet moving and the warm cold hearts with hot music...

A "Big Apple" contest at 3 A.M. that will tear the core right out of any fruit—nobody will want any bananas after this Big Apple contest—prizes lots...

It's a late party... dancing until 5 A.M.,... each when the tie-down parties break up in yawn, get another two hours of hilarity and have breakfast with the ALPers.

A hint—Tickets are cheaper in advance... on sale everywhere... at your union... at your ALP branch.

Morris Novik, the WEVD impresario, is one of the men behind the scenes for this affair... rather to him for any more information.

NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

BLUE BONNET, STAR-MAID SIGN
PACTS ENDING LONG STRIKES

(Continued from Page 1)

shift his production to contractors outside the sphere of union regulation. Blue Bonnet finally agreed to end his open-shop status and accede to the Union's demand for collective bargaining and union labor standards.

The strike at Star-Maid which was directed jointly by the Dress Joint Board and the Eastern Out-of-Town Department of the ILGWU centered about the company's plant at Long Branch where workers had been dismissed for union activity.

Like Blue Bonnet, the Star-Maid briefly fought off unionization attempts for a long time but finally decided that a union agreement was good business.

Mass Lines

Strikes at both companies were featured by intelligent leadership and much militancy. The Dress Joint Board Organization Department threw mass picket lines in front of the Blue Bonnet factory in New York, and sent hundreds of New York workers to reinforce picket lines at the Star-Maid plant in Long Branch.

The street "bills" attached to the effectiveness of the union's strike activities when after signing agreements they declared that they were glad the strike had been concluded and acknowledged the poor judgment of their attempts to fight the ILGWU. A spokesman for Blue Bonnet said that "from this time on the Blue Bonnet will have a union label on it."

Workers employed by the two houses are already working under union agreements.

See "Pins and Needles"

HAVE FUN: ALP New Year's Eve Frolic; St. Nicholas Palace.

LYDIA--from Italy



Representative of One of the 28 Nationalities Striving Together for the Benefit of All Under the Banners of the ILGWU and Dress Joint Board.

HOCHMAN STRESSES STORE
RESPONSIBILITY IN ENDING
ABUSES IN DRESS INDUSTRYMay Invite Retailers To Become Parties
To Collective Agreements

Taking cognizance of the difficult situation created in the dress industry by unfair returns and other trade abuses practiced by retailers, the Dress Joint Board, in a statement issued last week to Women's Wear Daily by General Manager Julius Hochman, declared that at some time in the near future the retail trade will be invited by the union to become a party to the collective agreements in the dress industry.

This move, Hochman indicated, would be part of a comprehensive program to protect all factors in the industry against the effects of unjustified returns and other sharp practices.

The Union's decision followed a conference with the Popular Price Dress Manufacturers' Association which was called in response to a communication from the Association in which it complained of the general demoralization resulting from the "returns evil."

Steps Planned

While details of how the Union proposes to bring retailers under fair trade and labor practice provisions of a collective agreement were not revealed, Hochman made clear that the Union if necessary was prepared to take drastic steps to realize its program.

Hochman stated that "chain stores and mail-order houses, but particularly the mail order houses, are the worst offenders in the matter of unfair returns," and also in denigrating labor standards in dress shops.

He cited the case of one mail order firm which put a non-union manufacturer in business, arranged for his credit and then insisted that legitimate manufacturers meet the competition, or fail to get the business.

Hochman declared that he recognized the hardships to which manufacturers were subjected by unscrupulous retailers. The actions of these people, he said, were in the final analysis detrimental to the entire industry from retailer to worker.

See "Pins and Needles"

Become Manufacturers

Hochman pointed out that some mail order houses go into direct manufacturing, operate under non-union conditions and, thus, are able to produce dresses at less than the market price. The result, he added, was serious adverse effects upon the industry.

"The retailer is just as much a party to this industry as any other factor," Hochman declared. "He profits from the industry and cannot be permitted to restore sweatshop conditions."

Hochman urged dress manufacturers in join with the Union in urging retailers to become parties to a collective agreement which would include a code of fair trade practices.

COLLECT \$10,000
FOR VIOLATIONS

Collections for underpayments from manufacturers found guilty of violating the collective agreement totaled approximately \$10,000 in November. The violations were uncovered by accountants on the staff of the Dress Joint Board.

For the most part, violations consisted of attempts to defraud workers of their rightful earnings by misrepresenting price lines at the time styles were presented for selection. Manufacturers would declare a \$1.75 price line on a \$4.75 garment and thus secure lower price rates.

They then sought to conceal the fact that they were selling garments at prices higher than their registered price line through false bookkeeping entries and double sale of books.

These violations, however, were turned out by Joint Board accountants, and manufacturers were compelled to reimburse the workers.

Labor Assemblyman Has Something
New in Politics For the Voters

N. M. Minkoff, leader of the Labor Party delegation in the New York State Assembly, will introduce a novel feature in New York politics when he appears before the Public Assembly District (Bronx) Committee and outlines the program which he will present at the next session of the state legislature.

The meeting which is scheduled to take place on December 21 will be the first of a regular series of

miniature Town Hall meetings at which Minkoff will report on his Albany activities and invite questions and criticism from his electors.

The purpose of these meetings, Minkoff stated, "was to establish a close tie between legislators and the people. If our democracy is to be effective, our institutions must be truly representative of the people and the best way to discover

their needs and desires is by listening to them."

The meetings are being sponsored by a committee of prominent residents of the 15th A.D. including Rabbi Schneiderman, Rev. Louis Rosser Lead, Dr. Bloom and Dr. Treutler.

The December 21 meeting will be held at Public School 54 located at Intervale and Freeman Streets.

LOCAL 22
MEETINGS

Monday, Dec. 20

National Assn. and contractors—
Center Hotel, 116-5 St. and 6th Ave.

Tuesday, Dec. 21

Affiliated Assn. and contractors—
Center Hotel, 116-5 St. and 6th Ave.

Wednesday, Dec. 22

Popular Assn. and Contractors—
Center Hotel, 116-5 St. and 6th Ave.

Thursday, Dec. 23

Outlying Districts BRONX—
O.R.A. 135 E. Tremont Ave.
HARLEM—O.R.A. 124 Third Ave.
WEDBURY—Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arlon St.
BR. BORO PARK—O.R.A. 340 14th Ave.
BROWNS VILLER—Labor-Loyalty, 213 Jackson St. BR.

Meetings held
right after work.

This Spirit "Settled" Blue Bonnet



Star-Maid Victory Picket Line



Local 89 Brevities

DRAMATIC GROUP AND ORCHESTRA

A plan to increase the educational activities of Local 89 was announced by its General Secretary, Luigi Antonini, at the last joint meeting of the Executive Board and the General Council, Friday, December 4, in addition to recommending that Local 89 members participate in the activities of the Educational Centers conducted by the Educational Department of the International in various parts of the city.

Brother Antonini proposed and the Council enthusiastically approved the organization of a Dramatic Group, which will be under the direction of the well-known

Italian playwright and actor, Alberto Camponovo, and of an orchestra which will be conducted by Professor G. Lupo. Professor Lupo will also conduct a class for beginners.

Members of Local 89 who desire to join the Dramatic Group or the Orchestra are requested to register immediately with Brother Vanni Montana, director of the local educational bureau, Room 564.

ARTISTIC 1938 CALENDAR

There will be a beautiful artistic calendar for the year, 1938, executed by the Leonardo da Vinci Art School. It will bear the season's greetings of the Italian Dressmakers' Union to its members and the workers in general.

A copy of the calendar will also be sent, free, to all in the Philadelphia, Boston and New Haven localities.

A HANDY LITTLE BOOK

A handy manual on the structure and administration of Local 89 is now coming out of the presses and will shortly be distributed to all the members of the Local. It is entitled "Vade Mecum."

This booklet contains such information as would be most useful in facing daily shop problems, a concise summary of the various phases of union activity with which every intelligent unionist should be acquainted, and the full text of the by-laws which govern the administration of the local and its Belief

and Sick Benefit Fund. A brief history of Local 89 and an explanatory introduction by Local General Secretary Brother Luigi Antonini is included. It consists of 140 hand-sized pages, and everything is printed, in clear type, in both Italian and English.

Radio Listeners Of The "VOICE OF LOCAL 89" ATTENTION

You Can Perform a Service for Your Union

Contracts with the radio stations in Philadelphia, New Haven and Boston, which relay the "Voice of Local 89" from New York Station WEVD, are expiring early next month.

WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

Before renewing those contracts and signing new contracts involving considerable expenditure, our Union wishes to know your opinion. We want to hear particularly from our members who live in Philadelphia, Boston and New Haven. We want to know whether there is enough interest in the membership to continue the out-of-town hook-up.

PLEASE SEND A POST CARD

Please cooperate with the Union by sending a post card stating whether you want the out-of-town stations continued.

Address it directly to:

LUIGI ANTONINI

— General Secretary, Local 89

218 West 40th Street, New York City.

Cultural Activity In Shop



In Line With a New Policy Local 22 Is Establishing Certain Large Shops as Units in Its Educational Program. Above, a Committee Representing the Minority Crafts in the Max Whisen Shop, 463 Seventh Avenue, Meets to Discuss Program.

Starring At Fellowship Pageant



This Quartet, Contributed By Local 107 to Starring Cast of Student Fellowship Pageant on Night of December 4, Center Hotel, on West 43rd Street, New York City, All But Walked Away With Looks and Performance Honors—Left to Right: Helen Albertson, Nellie Donahue, Carmelo Grzymalska, Helen Bondzynska.

ZIMMERMAN TALKS ON BUSINESS LAG

Several hundred active Local 22 members turned out December 4 to hear Charles Zimmerman, local manager, present a thorough analysis of the effects of the business recession on dress union problems. Zimmerman spoke at a meeting specially convened for the purpose of discussing the new problems which have developed out of recent unfavorable business developments. Zimmerman, in an opening address, which provided the basis for the discussion which followed, outlined the decline in general economic activity throughout the country and declared that lack of work in the dress industry in the last season could be attributed to this new slump which was causing unemployment to mount in all industries and a consequent reduction in purchasing power.

He declared that there was little the Union could do to change the general economic picture; but that, because of this, it was imperative that the Union redouble its vigilance in enforcing the agreement and policing the dress industry.

Enforcement Plans

Local 22, he revealed, was establishing an Organization Committee consisting of the local's most active members to facilitate the work of enforcement during the coming season.

Zimmerman criticized severely those who were using the aggravated industrial situation as an excuse for venting their pet grievances and prejudices. It is neither and harmful, he said, to blame lack of work on the alleged misdeeds of other international locals, or of individuals.

Zimmerman also criticized those who wanted the local to set up an unemployment insurance fund for its members. He said that such a fund was an impossibility without a special tax and that it was extremely impractical even with a tax.

He emphasized the responsibility of industry to care for the unemployed. The Unemployment Insurance Act does provide a measure of protection, he said, and if this proved inadequate we would have to press for larger benefit payments.

STYLE SETTLEMENTS

Total style settlements gained approximately 11 per cent in the week ending December 4, as the total amounted to 3,066. Styles settled in the ranges below \$1.75 accounted for 55.8 per cent of the total. Settlements, for these ranges in the preceding week amounted to 414 per cent of total settlements. The

CLASSES DISCUSS UNION PROBLEMS

Instructive talks on union problems by Julius Hochman and Charles Zimmerman ushered in Local 22's trade union service classes December 8. More than 200 members were in attendance. Hochman analyzed the basic points of the collective agreement and, drawing from his vast experience, explained the fine points of employer-employee negotiations.

Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, gave a broad introductory talk on the general structural and organizational problems of the Union.

In another session of this course which is designed to prepare active members for Union administrative posts, Lazare Teper, ILGWU Research Director, began his class on the "Economic Organization of the Dress Industry." The first sessions of this class dealt with the development of the dress industry. Teper's classes will examine problems of seasonality, job protection, piece-work, pay, work week, and various aspects of the jobber-contracting system.

The talks delivered by Hochman and Zimmerman are part of a lecture series on the "Structure and Functioning of Our Union."

Other lectures scheduled in this series are:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15: The Handling of Complaints, by Murray Green, Manager Complaint Department.

Causes and types of complaints and how they are handled; the importance of a complaint department in a service industry.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22: The Imperial Machine, by Joseph P. Rosenbaum, Manager Contractor-Jobber Department.

Interpreting the agreement; set-up and function of the imperial machine and how it works; material and strategy necessary to bring a case.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29: Investigation of Employer's Books, by Samuel Friedman, Manager Accounting Department.

Conditions in dress industry which force investigation of employer's books; types of investigations and how carried out; results and goals of Union checks.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5: The Settlement of Prices, by Felix Hellerstein, Manager Price Settlement Bureau, and Anna Gold of the Price Settlement Bureau.

Series of setting prices (Ratcliffe, regulation and control of price settlements should).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12: Limitation of Contractors, by Joseph P. Rosenbaum, Manager Jobber-Contractor Department.

The Union's work in eliminating the contracting unit.

Largest number of styles settled in a single price line was 552 in the \$1.75 range. The \$1.75 line was second with 497, and dresses in the \$1.50 range were third with 418.

SHOP NEW UNIT FOR EDUCATION

Local 22's shop educational programs got off to a good start last week when thirty intently eager workers employed in the Max Whisen Shop voted unanimously to launch a shop educational project.

A large number of workers in this shop had already registered for classes at Union headquarters. The plans formulated at the Whisen meeting are part of the campaign to draw increasingly larger numbers of Local 22 members into educational activities.

Corey Talks

Lewis Corey, Local 22 educational director, who addressed the special shop meeting, stressed the importance of the Union's educational and recreational activities.

"When members feel that our organization is here not only to protect their economic interests, but also to furnish them with a place in which they can study and play, we shall have built a mighty union," Corey said.

After a thorough and spirited discussion of educational plans, the shop decided to elect an educational committee whose function it will be to work out a detailed educational program for the shop.

Elected to the committee were: Louis Bechtler, Jean Winter, Betty Cohen, Helen Ginsburg, Sylvia Hyman, Mattie Jaffe, Betty Kay, Alice Masters, Blanche Stein, Bella Weiner, Ethel Weisman, Ruth Zand, and Jennie Silverman, chairman of the committee.

Star-Maid Resolution

We, the workers of the Star-Maid Dress Co., 468 Seventh Avenue, New York City, want to express our extreme happiness after eleven weeks of striking against the above-mentioned firm, which strike was due to the activities of its non-union subsidiary in Long Branch, and finally, after twenty-seven years, our Union succeeded in organizing a non-union shop into a rightfully union shop. We, therefore, wish to give thanks and gratitude to our leaders who participated and helped to make this strike a victorious success, namely: Brother Moskowitz, who gave ardently of his time and energy for four successive weeks. We also thank Brother Max Weinstein, Organization Department Manager, and Charlie Tishler and Sister Margaret DiMaggio, for giving their full and whole-hearted cooperation to the workers. Let us all work and continued success to all those who helped in making our ends—Ben Horowitz, Chairman of Star-Maid STEIR COMMITTEE: Sam Rucheloff, Morris Axelrod, Max Zimmerman.

Now On Eastern Hook-Up

"The Voice of Local 89" The Most Popular Italian Radio Hour Symphony Orchestra and Opera Singers of International Fame

— DRAMATIC SKETCHES —

— LUIGI ANTONINI First Vice-President, ILGWU, and General Secretary of Local 89 —

In his weekly comments on labor and political events —

— EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From 10 to 11 am Stations WEVD (1200 Kc.) New York WHAX (1200 Kc.) Philadelphia WFLA (1060 Kc.) New Haven WCOP (1120 Kc.) Boston

In the "Little International"

By Harry Wander, V.P.
General Manager,
Eastern Out-of-Town Department

A little improvement has been noticed lately in the dress industry as well as in the other industries under the jurisdiction of this Department.

Normally, this little improvement would have hardly provoked rejoicing on the part of this writer, but the last season has been such a miserable one, and our members have remained so long unemployed, that even a "little" becomes enough to justify a change from despair to hope. However, the bulk of our members are still idle, or working only part time. They are anxiously waiting for the season to commence for good, so that they might be able to work a few full weeks.

The number of price settlements made in the last two weeks in the dress industry gives hope that a turn for the better may come soon. Signs of awakening are also noted in the other industries.

Seven Important Settlements

In the past two weeks we negotiated contracts for seven shops, some of them as a result of long and bitter strikes.

Most important of these settlements is the one made with the Monmouth Manufacturing Co. of Long Branch, N. J., after a strike which lasted eleven weeks.

(Owing to this settlement, as well as of the other important contract with the Trilco Undergarment Co. of Union City, N. J., will be found in separate news stories elsewhere in this issue.)

The other five settled shops are: The Puzos Infants Wear Co. of North Bergen, N. J., reached after a strike of twelve days; the Sefra Dress Co. and the Eam Greenbaum Co., both of Newark, N. J.; the Rubin Rosenfield contracting shop, of Elizabeth, N. J., where the workers gained the forty-hour week and an increase of 15 per cent in wages until they reach the minimum scale, and the Elizabeth Spectator Co., of Elizabeth, N. J. The agreement with the Puzos Co. provides for a 37½ hour week and a 7½ per cent increase in wages for all the workers in the shop. Substantial wage increase and reduction of working hours are also provided in the other settlements.

Strikes Still Continuing

Four important strikes are still conducted by our Department, some of them more than five months old. Little change in the situation has taken place in the strikes conducted against the Tux Town-Town of Troy, N. Y.; the French Maid Dress Co. of Long Branch, N. J., and the Southside shop of Palisade Park, N. J.

MONMOUTH STRIKE IS WON AFTER 78-DAY STRUGGLE

"Loyal Workers" Join Union in a Body

After four weeks of cease negotiations, during which union representatives met with employers even on Saturdays and Sundays, the strike against the Monmouth Manufacturing Co. of Long Branch, N. J., makers of silk dresses, was successfully terminated on November

even more remarkable in view of the fact that during the strike some outside elements tried to form an "independent" union in the Long Branch shop and petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election. The ILGWU, however, filed charges against the petitioner, branding it as a company outfit, and the Board subsequently ordered a hearing to sift the matter. Both actions, however, were discontinued after the agreement was concluded.

Joint Statement

"Tuesday evening, December 3, on the eve of the strikers' return to work, Vice-President Wander and

LONG ISLANDERS RAFFLE TURKEYS INSTEAD OF DUCKS

FOURTH ANNUAL DANCE A SUCCESS

The Fourth Annual Dance of the Long Island Dressmakers' Union, which took place Saturday night, November 10, at Clinton Hall, in Manhasset, L. I., was a pronounced success. Several hundred members were present; also guests from the Out-of-Town Department; among them Vice-President Harry Wan-

Well, Well, It's Been A Long Fight . . .



For Nearly Three Months This Dyed-in-the-Wool Union Group Waged a Battle for Union Recognition in the Monmouth Dress Co., Long Branch, N. J., Which Was Finally Won When Agreement Was Signed Last Week.

29, after 78 days of hard-fought struggle.

The agreement, negotiated with the assistance of Brother Max Monks, assistant general manager of the New York Dress Joint Board, and Emil Schwaiger, union attorney, recognizes the ILGWU as the sole bargaining agent for the workers; prescribes that all workers join the Union by January 1; that all strikers be immediately reinstated; that the work week be reduced to 35 hours and bring immediate salary increases of 10 per cent and more.

"Loyal Workers" Sign Up

After having been satisfied by the striking, the terms of the agreement were read by Vice-President Wander and Herman Rietz, general organizer for New Jersey, in a joint meeting of strikers and non-strikers. Although the agreement gives the latter group until January 1 to join the Union, after the meeting was over, 86 non-strikers, practically all of them so-called "loyal workers," signed applications to join the Union. This is

the Silverstein Brothers, owners of the firm, issued a joint statement to the local press in which they expressed confidence that the signing of the contract would stabilize both industry and working conditions along the New Jersey shore and that both the firm and the Union will live up to their obligations contained in the contract.

In a statement of his own Vice-President Wander added that the stubbornness with which the firm fought every point of the agreement was indicative of their intention to live up to everything they were finally going to accept.

Mr. Silverstein, on the other hand, hotly denied to the press of Long Branch a rumor, that he planned to move the factory elsewhere. "I built up a business in Long Branch," he said, "and I intend to stay in Long Branch."

Two union dress factories operated by the Silverstein Brothers in New York were declared on strike by the Dress Joint Board in sympathy with the Monmouth walkout, which proved an important factor in inducing the firm to recognize the Union also in their New Jersey subsidiary plant.

der, General Manager, and his assistant, Brother Abe Blum.

Since Thanksgiving Day was so near, Brother Jack Grossman, manager of our Long Island Dress Local, suggested to his Executive Board that the affair be brightened with the raffling of the 20 pound turkeys.

Numbers were distributed to all the people present at the affair. The lucky winners were: Helen Maraski, Local 77 (Janet Frock) number C714; Anna Labale, Local 77 (Heller Shop), number B124; Joe DeVanle, Local 91 (Fin Shop), number C125; James Perz, Local 77 (Stone Feldman Shop), number C485; Francis Kuras, Local 77 (Zanette Novelty Co.), number C487.

NEW ADDRESS OF MT. VERNON LOCAL

On or about December 1, 1937, Local 143, Mount Vernon, New York, will move to new and larger offices, located at 83 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N.Y. Telephone Oakland 9723, and Fairbanks 43237.

REPEATED ARRESTS FAIL TO BREAK YONKERS STRIKE

Town Business Women Hear of Judge's Bias

Persecution to which strikers against the Easton Made Underwear Company of Yonkers, N. Y., are subjected by police and city courts was denounced by Irvin K. Klein, attorney for the Union, in an address delivered on November 23 before the Yonkers Business and Professional Women's Club.

To a startled and numerous audience Mr. Klein told of the latest judicial innovation introduced by

City Judge Charles W. Boice, who treated five young girl strikers, arrested on trumped-up charges of assault, as if charged with "moral turpitude," and held them under bail as high as \$1,000 for two and \$500 for the other three. "Such bail is not met in similar cases," stated Mr. Klein. "Only for defendants under robbery and grand larceny charges is bail set at \$1,000."

Public Opinion Aroused

Fair-minded citizens of Yonkers are indignant at the action of Judge Boice and the local police for their bitter antagonism toward the strikers. Hardly a day has passed, since October 22 when the strike was declared, without reports of pickets and harassment. Recently, when a group of so-called "loyal workers" staged a fare by appearing at the Judge's chambers and asked him to be "protected" from the strikers, the Judge dramatically promised them that he would "severely punish" every striker brought before him on charges of violence.

The strike was called on October 22 after the Easton Made Underwear Company refused to bargain with the Union and forced the workers to join a company union.

See "Pins and Needles"

Out-of-Towners See This Saturday "Pins and Needles"

Members of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department will soon be given a real and rare treat as guests of the Department at a special performance of "Pins and Needles," Labor Stage Act, which has started Broadway. The theatre has been reserved for the matinee of Saturday, December 18. Tickets will be distributed in just proportion among all locals of the Department.

It Was A Big Day In Union City



When the Girls in the Trilco Undergarment Co. of the Nearby Jersey Town Came Through With a Fine Union Agreement After a Brief, Snappy Fight—Will Altman, Manager Local 148, Center, Had Big Hand in Settlement.

Statement of RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Locals ~ Joint Boards ~ General Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

January 1 to December 31, 1936

Compiled by Auditing Department ILGWU

Financial Structure of the Union

1. Each Local and Joint Board of the ILGWU maintains its own Finance Department and each has its own Receipts and Disbursements. The Locals pay Per Capita to the International and to the Joint Board. (Budget).

2. The International General Office maintains an Auditing Department, which makes semi-annual audits of the books of all Locals and Joint

Boards. These audits cover 65 centers throughout the United States and Canada.

3. This report represents the result of all the audits made of the books of all ILGWU affiliates. It could not have been made public earlier as many months of work were required to complete all audits for the full year of 1936 in every part of the country.

4. Article 3, Section 12A, of the International Constitution provides that the General Secretary-Treasurer publish in the official publications of the ILGWU reports of all the Locals and of the General Office, covering the Receipts and Disbursements, received by him from the Local Unions and checked by the Auditing Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

RECEIPTS

1. The amount stated as Dues (column 1) represents the total amount paid by the members at the weekly rate prevailing in their Locals, which also includes the Per Capita to the International. Where a Local is affiliated with a Joint Board or with the Eastern Out-of-Town Dress Department, the amount of Dues also includes the Budget payment allotted to them under specific budget arrangement. Dues in the respective Locals vary from 25c to 50c per week, the average amounting to 40c per week.

2. The receipts for the New York Cloak Joint Board and the New York Dress Joint Board are reflected in the Disbursements of the Locals, under the headings of "Joint Board Assessments" and "Joint Board Budget."

3. The receipts for Dues Per Capita of the Eastern Out-of-Town Dress Department are reflected in the Disbursements of the Locals, under the heading of "O. T. Department."

4. The receipts for the ILGWU General Office are reflected in the Disbursements of the Locals, under the headings of "Dues Stamps," "Assessments," "Collections for Donations," etc.

Local officers' elections. As the Constitution of the International provides for biennial elections, only a few of the Locals and Joint Boards held elections during the year 1936.

3. Your attention is called to the "Summary of Disbursements" (bottom of page of Disbursements), which shows that the total Disbursements by Locals and Joint Boards were \$5,005,193.08. Included in this total are the amounts which have been turned over to the ILGWU for Dues Stamps, Assessments, Collections for Donations and to the Joint Boards for Budgets and Assessments amounting to \$2,519,707.12. While this amount of \$2,519,707.12 is listed as disbursement by the Locals to the International and the Joint Boards, it is not an actual disbursement by them for Administrative, Organization and Donations, etc., purposes. It merely represents the turning over to the International and Joint Boards of the Dues Per Capita, Assessments, Collections, and Budgets which the Locals have collected for them and which are reflected in the Statement of Receipts. In effect, the Locals act as an agency for the International and Joint Boards in the collection of these items.

This money, when received by the International and the Joint Boards, becomes their Receipts, which enables them to carry on their functions and make their disbursements for Administrative, Organization, Donations, etc., purposes. (See comments on Receipts).

Therefore, the amount of \$2,519,707.12 is deducted from the total amount of \$5,005,193.08, leaving a balance of \$2,485,485.96, which is the actual amount that has been disbursed by the Locals and Joint Boards for Administrative, Organization and Donations, etc., purposes. To this amount are added the actual amounts disbursed by the International General Office, the New York Cloak Joint Board and the New York Dress Joint Board, which gives us a grand total of Disbursements by the entire Union, for all purposes, of \$4,378,036.45.

DISBURSEMENTS

1. The amount stated as "Dues Stamps to International" (column 1) represents the amount paid to the International for its Per Capita, on the basis of 15c per Stamp.

2. Under the main caption "Organization Expenses" there is a column entitled "Election Expense" (column 3), showing a total of \$928.32. This represents expenditures for

D I S B U R S

Locality	LOCATION	TO INTERNATIONAL		TO JOINT BOARDS		ADMINISTRATIVE		EXPENSES	
		Time	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
117-New York City		10,741.00	4,600.00	1,340.00	18,309.92	10,337.16	9,917.03	1,306.63	6,592.25
118-New York City		41,296.03	4,893.25	1,010.00	35,402.78	11,111.10	12,270.61	9,100.00	2,455.64
119-New York City		11,371.56	1,250.00	1,010.00	10,371.56	10,371.56	10,371.56	9,100.00	2,455.64
120-New York City		2,700.00	200.00	50.00			3,000.00	910.00	220.00
21-New York City		19,000.00	40,000.00	7,500.00	12,150.00	12,150.00	12,150.00	1,200.00	1,100.00
22-New York City		90,100.00	1,100.00	80.00	11,754.51	1,630.42	1,307.10	475.00	355.00
23-New York City		2,560.00	2,560.00				2,560.00	2,560.00	2,560.00
24-New York City		14,100.00	2,450.00	650.00			3,011.23	1,000.00	315.00
25-Boston, Wash.		810.00	90.00	34.25			117.00		
30-New York City		2,775.00	420.00	50	1,574.28		1,600.00	118.25	92.00
31-New York City		27,450.00	1,450.00				24,111.00	4,079.43	279.00
32-New York City		16,220.00	3,400.00	200.00	20,410.24		10,010.00	1,985.00	328.00
33-New York City		2,560.00	2,560.00				2,560.00	2,560.00	2,560.00
34-New York City		3,530.00	400.00	50.00			6,932.00	1,639.92	291.92
40-New York City		8,100.00	1,203.00	20.00			1,200.00	1,200.00	536.25
41-New York City		91,400.00	2,100.00	42,134.22			14,924.00	2,415.00	4,000.00
42-New York City		20,400.00	1,300.00	2,824.26	20,213.51		14,924.00	1,419.94	1,309.59
43-New York City		38,540.75	12,400.00	1,040.47			34,041.26	2,291.74	1,845.00
44-New York City		2,530.00	2,530.00				2,530.00	2,530.00	2,530.00
45-New York City		450.00	55.00	11.00	474.20			51.15	20.25
46-New York City		18,200.00	3,677.00	2,000.50	10,131.28	3,000.00	2,023.97	945.75	1,637.13
47-New York City		310.00	310.00		321.31				14.00
48-New York City		3,450.00	1,39.50	200.31			1,079.00		124.55
52-Toronto, Canada		3,900.00	72.50				684.00	425.00	400.00
53-Chicago, Ill.		240.00	10.00	24.00			100.00	41.94	
54-Chicago, Ill.		240.00	10.00	24.00			100.00	41.94	
55-New York City		10,675.00	757.10	10.00			3,574.30	1,040.00	1,392.24
62-New York City		2,530.00	200.00	30.00	2,332.24	855.32	4,085.00		1,500.00
63-New York City		1,450.00	1,450.00				1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00
64-New York City		240,000.00	34,500.00	5,319.73	170,229.00	93,822.00	54,410.00		8,745.27
65-New York City		40,000.00	2,225.00	30.00			16,748.00	3,812.04	2,673.82
66-New York City		40,000.00	2,225.00	30.00			16,748.00	3,812.04	2,673.82
67-Boston, Mass.		1,734.50	249.50		220.75	220.00	43.40		2.30
68-New York City		6,430.00	935.00	300.00	3,944.75	1,073.00	491.41	709.70	329.14
69-New York City		100.00	10.00		90.00	2.00			
70-New York City		2,875.00	490.00	150.00	440.00	1,560.00	156.39	109.28	222.74
71-New York City		31,608.25	50.00		31,608.25		31,608.25	40.00	334.41
111-Boston, Mass.		4,403.45	992.30	81.00			708.00	135.00	119.00
112-Port Wayne, Ind.		2,400.00	120.00				321.82	211.90	
113-Atlanta, Ill.		120.00	70.00				47.25	101.63	20.43
114-Boston, Mass.		710.00	10.00				102.29	226.61	19.63
115-Atlanta, Ga.		3,425.00	664.10	103.00			99.50	236.08	150.00
116-New York City		1,170.00			69.00	221.70	169.31	134.30	11.82
118-New York City		1,200.00					221.70	224.74	
119-New York City		1,875.00	111.15		4,108.00	700.00	282.07	332.04	10.00
120-New York City		1,190.00	391.94		8,147.00	1,440.00	1,526.90	734.45	861.34
124-Bridgport, Conn.		2,400.00	283.10	30.00			410.00		
125-New York City		1,125.00	236.00				300.00	45.64	31.43
126-New York City		1,020.00					61.00		
127-New York City		1,090.00	30.00				922.00	555.64	209.11
128-New York City		1,400.00	10.00	20.00			2.50	19.95	2.74
129-Battle, Wash.		1,031.00	400.00				385.00	129.00	84.92
135-Battle, Wash.		583.00	44.40				43.02	5.94	
137-Battle, Wash.		5,000.00	1,635.00	36.63	1,803.00		727.00	43.34	21.00
138-Battle, Wash.		220.00	22.00	10.00			33.40	17.05	0.89
139-Battle, Wash.		225.00	1.00				103.64		14.60
140-Cleveland, Ohio		4,200.00	1,210.00				1,000.00	530.00	128.30
202-Alton, Ill.		884.50					128.30	109.31	237.71
203-Montreal, Canada		1,000.00	1,000.00						
204-Houston, Texas		263.00	263.00	23.00			72.70	10.49	30.68
211-Trenton, N. J.		4,900.00	396.50	23.00			763.00	600.00	139.04
220-Springfield, Mass.		73.00					84.00	281.15	148.30
222-Wilmington, I. C.		1,312.50					281.15	148.30	34.11
223-Roseton, Mass.		790.00	159.00				91.26	11.25	8.75
224-New York City		2,500.00	2,500.00				3.65		3.65
225-New York City		1,312.50					820.00	223.00	81.47
226-New York City		790.00	159.00				33.00		60.09
227-New York City		2,500.00	2,500.00				27.67		60
234-Battle, Wash.		1,400.00	400.00				433.42	160.00	100.00
236-New York City		225.00	5.00				4.50		
240-Aurora, Ill.		204.00					8.84		
241-New York City		73.00	31.00				1.50		
243-Canadawaga, N. Y.							6.65	33	
Eastern Out-Door Club		17,850.00	5,661.00	1,600.00			5,564.50		44.00
Eastern Out-Door Club		1,875.00	2,875.00				2,875.00		2,875.00
143-Mt Vernon, N. Y.		1,500.00	1,500.00	123.00	11,010.00		1,500.00	600.00	603.79
144-New York City		1,600.00	1,600.00				1,600.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
145-Trenton, N. J.		18,000.00	1,477.50	100.00	31,000.00		3,700.00	1,081.00	748.66
146-New York City		20,100.00	1,300.00	14.15	13,400.00		4,822.61	1,011.00	3,110.00
149-Plainsville, N. J.		1,000.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,000.00	195.94	357.06
150-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
151-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
152-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
153-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
154-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
155-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
156-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
157-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
158-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
159-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
160-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
161-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
162-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
163-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
164-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
165-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
166-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
167-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
168-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
169-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
170-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
171-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
172-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
173-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
174-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
175-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
176-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
177-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
178-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
179-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
180-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
181-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
182-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
183-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
184-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
185-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
186-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
187-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
188-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
189-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
190-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
191-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
192-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
193-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
194-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31.50	4,000.00		1,300.00	195.94	357.06
195-New York City		1,300.00	717.50	31					

TOTAL ACTUAL RECEIPTS—International General Office, Locals & Joint Boards.....	\$5,320,586.10
TOTAL ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS—International General Office, Locals & Joint Boards.....	4,378,086.40

* EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS—International General Office, Locals &
Joint Branches—for the year 1934.

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS—International General Office, Locals &
Joint Boards—for the year 1936 \$ 94

D I S B U R S

Line No.	LOCATION	TO INTERNATIONAL		TO JOINT BOARDS		ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES									
		Dues	Assess-ments	Collection for Joint Board and 100 Other	Joint Board Budget	Joint Board Assess-ments	Salaries for Joint Board	Joint Board Office	Printing, Postage, etc.	Telephone and Telegraph	Light, Heat, etc.	Due to other organizations	Miscellaneous Expenses	Total Administrative	
317	New York City	\$8,721.48	\$4,600.00	\$1,760.00	\$8,959.82	\$9,337.44	\$9,817.63	\$2,000.00	\$3,384.45	\$98.26	\$79.77	\$1,081.00	\$1,705.53	\$9,881.61	
318	New York City	22,500.00	4,000.00	10,250.00	32,250.00	33,250.00	33,250.00	3,800.00	3,131.81	2,444.00	1,274.25	681.50	4,132.52	43,777.11	
319	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	100.00	31,575.84	33,500.00	3,991.60	360.00	279.39	399.31	341.13	31.32	231.94	33,533.13	
320	New York City	190,000.00	48,000.00	4,533.03	129,139.00	82,444.10	41,419.25	3,267.63	6,200.00	1,189.43	3,802.50	6,844.43	64,025.00	190,000.00	
321	New York City	11,700.00	1,100.00	1,111.10	11,734.91	2,650.42	2,650.42	1,111.10	90.00	132.30	122.88	72.50	160.54	11,734.91	
322	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,100.00	3,000.00	475.38	475.38	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
323	New York City	18,100.00	2,500.00	800.00	26,250.00	26,250.00	2,651.33	1,100.00	862.22	853.52	2.50	147.80	1,100.00	26,250.00	
324	New York City	2,733.00	500.00	30	3,074.29	3,074.29	1,580.10	450.00	178.31	92.83	60.44	23.69	199.46	3,074.29	
325	New York City	1,632.00	272.00	—	2,537.40	2,537.40	2,537.40	1,341.63	879.45	279.43	53.62	31.50	323.39	2,537.40	
326	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	200.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	450.00	700.00	312.50	200.00	100.00	1,000.00	2,700.00	
327	New York City	33,000.00	8,500.00	—	41,500.00	41,500.00	12,748.47	4,000.00	14,619.19	900.00	1,300.00	100.00	3,000.00	41,500.00	
328	New York City	5,500.00	500.00	50.00	6,050.00	6,050.00	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	6,050.00	6,050.00	
329	New York City	8,100.00	1,500.00	500.00	10,100.00	10,100.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	736.35	372.10	421.83	100.00	419.80	10,100.00	
330	New York City	4,445.75	2,100.00	—	6,545.75	6,545.75	14,974.00	4,745.00	1,200.25	519.74	210.68	82.00	2,000.00	6,545.75	
331	New York City	2,000.00	1,200.00	3,529.29	29,211.53	29,211.53	14,501.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	29,211.53	
332	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
333	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,300.00	300.00	—	1,600.00	1,600.00	772.00	400.00	91.63	192.29	19.00	22.00	41.91	1,600.00	
334	New York City	400.00	50.00	15.00	475.00	475.00	10,101.20	2,000.00	3,522.87	943.71	1,071.13	254.00	3,712.53	4,750.00	
335	New York City	2,000.00	2,000.00	—	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	
336	Portland, Oregon	3,500.00	—	100.51	3,600.51	3,600.51	604.00	420.00	600.94	128.33	8.00	53.00	129.34	3,600.51	
337	Chicago, Ill.	2,000.00	72.00	—	2,072.00	2,072.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,072.00	
338	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
339	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
340	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
341	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
342	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
343	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
344	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
345	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
346	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
347	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
348	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
349	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
350	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
351	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
352	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
353	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
354	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
355	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
356	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
357	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
358	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
359	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
360	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
361	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
362	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
363	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
364	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
365	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
366	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
367	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
368	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
369	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
370	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
371	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
372	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
373	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
374	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
375	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
376	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
377	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
378	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
379	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
380	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
381	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
382	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
383	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
384	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
385	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
386	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
387	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
388	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
389	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
390	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
391	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
392	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
393	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
394	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
395	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
396	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,500.00	
397	New York City	2,000.00	500.00	—	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	—	—	—	—			

TOTAL ACTUAL RECEIPTS—International General Office, Locals & Joint Boards.....\$5,320,586.10

TOTAL ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS—International General Office, Locals & Joint Boards..... 4,378,086.45

EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS—	International General Office, Locals &	
Joint Boards—for the year 1936		\$ 942,459.65

R E C E I P T S

Local No.	LOCATION	Date	Internationals Assessments	Local Nick and T. H. Benefit Assessments, etc.	Local Assessments	Joint Board Assessments	Initiation and Reinstatement Fees	Miscellaneous	Balance Collections Anti-Nazi and \$10,000 Drive	TOTAL
91	New York City	1201,340.95	2,855.55	19,747.55	12,400.50	16,994.50	21,543.00	3,627.70	1,583.25	247,215.25
92	New York City	94,943.95	2,532.00	4,134.50	18,213.50	19,920.50	20,047.14	1,239.50	1,336.13	154,139.23
93	New York City	129,350.00	2,007.50	19,415.50	15,511.64	16,000.00	44,486.45	17,400.35	1,647.50	245,301.91
94	New York City	8,403.19	219.90	243.50	1,864.00	—	—	483.00	—	11,336.50
95	New York City	7,783.00	317.90	363.00	1,814.75	—	2,689.10	283.50	133.25	11,724.50
96	New York City	471,558.15	46,698.85	103,715.45	1,469.00	74,866.25	84,906.35	2,707.70	15.50	744,904.25
97	New York City	38,121.00	1,089.50	4,158.50	2,743.45	5,240.39	3,060.05	360.00	—	55,513.49
98	Boston, Mass.	6,213.65	26.40	—	—	—	357.31	11.80	—	6,619.10
99	New York City	22,690.00	2,545.50	1,732.50	—	—	13,933.80	6,174.98	1,211.00	37,697.08
100	Seattle, Wash.	1,421.35	25.90	93.15	—	—	54.00	18.75	—	1,613.15
101	New York City	17,330.54	485.30	—	—	2,781.50	2,613.50	31.00	—	22,644.74
102	New York City	5,037.30	313.40	—	—	3,654.50	—	—	—	9,005.20
103	New York City	27,828.95	2,438.30	—	—	7,416.25	1,869.48	35.50	—	38,778.38
104	New York City	85,157.50	1,295.85	2,294.35	20,133.00	8,036.50	7,227.65	2,687.94	639.00	122,992.41
105	New York City	14,834.80	579.20	1,586.15	1,113.69	1,558.40	—	1.35	—	19,471.79
106	New York City	22,742.10	211.00	—	4,678.19	8,536.00	4,173.65	111.30	300.00	32,216.24
107	New York City	114,003.30	4,535.10	6,436.25	31,113.90	12,771.15	708.00	708.00	—	232,550.25
108	New York City	97,849.50	1,666.75	11,109.70	5,827.50	11,279.35	9,879.65	1,941.60	1,487.00	137,684.65
109	New York City	125,930.00	4,777.60	28,192.00	—	—	27,954.26	2,343.31	72.55	199,110.16
110	Cincinnati, Ohio	95.65	—	—	—	—	262.00	—	—	357.65
111	New York City	1,678.00	81.80	—	—	276.50	416.81	5.00	12.00	2,662.35
112	New York City	2,260.95	1,452.19	1,083.00	—	2,716.15	20,976.74	6,312.10	1,874.25	33,501.49
113	Toledo, Ohio	6,506.70	60.60	—	—	—	275.40	—	—	6,822.10
114	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,534.50	81.00	—	—	641.30	355.40	14.00	—	7,566.40
115	Toronto, Canada	7,600.50	—	—	—	875.50	—	620.50	121.45	9,275.25
116	Chicago, Ill.	687.00	113.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	781.35
117	Worcester, Mass.	635.00	21.00	—	—	—	34.40	12.00	—	699.00
118	New York City	21,124.50	—	—	—	—	2,454.50	711.25	—	25,287.25
119	New York City	8,225.00	220.40	1,823.50	906.50	2,434.50	114.20	32.00	—	12,847.10
120	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,572.60	194.70	—	—	—	330.00	121.00	30.00	3,978.30
121	New York City	21,910.00	47,113.60	144,713.45	54,906.60	93,882.75	104,384.75	4,809.80	1,946.00	1,639,211.90
122	New York City	158.00	—	—	—	—	652.00	—	—	3,120.45
123	New York City	120,390.00	1,096.00	12,248.55	1,141.94	—	36,984.40	3,396.95	—	175,181.84
124	Reading, Pa.	3,807.60	116.00	—	—	1,376.80	138.00	—	2.25	4,123.85
125	New York City	26,127.10	425.30	—	—	—	2,869.51	457.80	—	31,079.71
126	Los Angeles, Cal.	628.60	2.00	—	—	—	101.00	618.23	—	1,249.75
127	Hartford, Conn.	5,741.10	139.00	—	—	—	881.51	58.25	—	6,629.86
128	Scranton, Pa.	7,411.30	5.10	—	—	—	1,051.23	513.30	—	8,984.75
129	Scranton, Pa.	7,411.30	5.10	—	—	—	1,051.23	513.30	—	8,984.75
130	Scranton, Pa.	7,411.30	5.10	—	—	—	1,051.23	513.30	—	8,984.75
131	Albany, N.Y.	2,667.55	275.25	—	—	—	1,143.20	30	—	9,287.00
132	Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,014.20	119.55	—	—	—	297.50	360.57	3.50	5,784.82
133	Decorah, Ia.	199.50	12.00	—	—	—	112.00	362.50	—	581.50
134	St. 2nd-Dallas, Texas	446.70	9.00	60.83	—	—	64.20	25.45	—	586.23
135	Atlanta, Ga.	5,835.25	242.30	—	—	508.60	719.00	71.00	106.25	6,994.20
136	San Antonio, Texas	372.80	—	—	—	—	—	60.00	—	432.80
137	Scranton, Pa.	2,614.10	—	—	—	—	7.00	—	—	2,621.10
138	New York City	12,117.30	749.10	—	—	7,167.50	2,112.80	10.25	—	21,036.95
139	New York City	41,084.45	1,042.30	—	—	—	6,123.45	229.22	1.10	55,647.12
140	Bridgeport, Conn.	4,131.55	—	—	—	—	67.50	—	—	4,199.05
141	Cumtong, Ohio	2,634.10	136.10	—	—	—	336.00	106.96	—	3,113.16
142	New York City	6,538.00	102.00	—	—	479.00	299.50	—	—	7,417.50
143	Fall River, Mass.	8,836.71	1,019.40	—	—	—	225.23	166.80	—	10,247.90
144	Seattle, Wa.	618.00	1.80	—	—	7.50	49.00	7.50	28.70	699.50
145	Shamokin, Pa.	4,343.95	—	—	—	—	475.23	105.46	—	4,925.66
146	Scranton, Pa.	918.18	31.00	—	—	74.52	12.00	129.15	—	1,182.75
147	Scranton, Pa.	12,297.79	1,025.40	1,164.42	—	—	594.10	238.81	—	15,416.52
148	Scranton, Pa.	2,170.80	—	—	—	—	94.45	111.55	—	2,365.08
149	Pittsburgh, Pa.	336.23	1.70	—	—	—	—	25.45	—	363.38
150	Cleveland, Ohio	11,082.80	—	—	—	—	432.00	706.84	1.25	12,216.89
151	Alton, Ill.	761.55	9.20	122.79	—	—	123.25	14.50	—	1,061.70
152	Manassas, Texas	3,317.80	36.10	—	—	764.00	778.30	147.69	15.95	5,039.84
153	Winnipeg, Canada	10,095.45	18.50	429.80	—	—	869.65	218.82	—	12,372.97
154	Trenton, N.J.	994.35	—	—	—	11.00	776.40	127.65	35.25	1,299.40
155	Springfield, Mass.	147.00	—	—	—	—	87.00	—	—	234.00
156	Wilmington, Del.	2,563.25	—	—	—	—	204.90	8.00	—	2,766.15
157	Boston, Mass.	1,081.90	—	—	—	—	268.65	—	—	1,350.55
158	West Warwick, R.I.	1,284.00	86.50	—	—	—	84.00	1.35	—	1,455.85
159	Worcester, Mass.	960.75	146.50	—	—	—	188.75	—	—	1,295.50
160	Roseton, Pa.	2,563.80	141.80	—	—	—	3,154.50	131.65	—	5,991.15
161	Los Angeles, Cal.	337.50	29.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	367.00
162	Astoria, Ill.	109.50	—	—	—	—	—	65.64	—	185.10
163	Strodsburg, Pa.	411.80	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	446.80
164	Canandaigua, N.Y.	86.25	21.00	—	—	—	34.00	20.22	—	141.47
165	Eastern Out-of-Town Club	58,991.90	2,771.20	—	—	—	12,577.90	233.20	286.25	71,872.95
166	Eastern Out-of-Town Club	39,170.45	4,063.70	—	—	—	4,038.55	368.45	225.75	47,646.91
167	St. Vernon, N.Y.	29,315.20	—	—	—	—	4,999.26	53.45	140.50	34,464.41
168	Newark, N.J.	124,318.30	1,083.00	—	—	—	7,124.85	257.44	47.00	133,802.55
169	Penns. N.Y.	38,289.30	1,535.00	—	—	574.80	6,153.85	71.25	112.50	46,068.30
170	Union City, N.J.	47,121.55	1,152.70	—	—	—	2,663.10	77.55	—	51,017.80
171	Pittsfield, N.Y.	18,641.35	497.35	—	—	—	1,444.36	30	44.25	19,827.81
172	South River, N.J.	26,827.50	854.50	—	—	—	2,428.29	640.84	37.25	31,003.42
173	220, 230, 240—Newark, Conn. Locals—140, 151, 152, 225, 235, 240	70,477.80	3,712.00	—	—	—	2,466.15	239.15	166.75	75,002.75
174	L. L. Locals—57, 71, 107, 154	34,500.00	7,112.40	—	—	—	3,743.35	239.15	166.75	45,599.55
175	Glens Falls, N.Y.	3,910.80	187.70	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
176	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
177	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
178	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
179	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
180	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
181	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
182	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
183	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
184	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
185	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
186	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
187	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
188	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
189	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
190	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
191	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
192	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
193	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
194	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
195	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
196	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
197	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
198	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
199	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95
200	Glens Falls, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	6,621.60	31.50	144.50	44,910.95

In Eastern Cotton Garment Area..

CONTRACT RENEWALS RECALL STRUGGLES

By Elias Reinberg, V.P.
Director Cotton Dress and
Miscellaneous Trades Dept.

The depressed state of the industry is clear—in part at least—because of the locals in the Cotton Dress and Miscellaneous Trades Department by a holiday feeling, as shop after shop renews expiring

Mamie Curran



CHAIRLADY, Sedis Manufacturing Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Vice-President, Local 324.

agreements with the International. These agreements renewals mark anniversaries—generally, one year anniversaries of the entry into our Union of the workers affected, and as each agreement is signed, these workers add their memories lasting to conditions of a year ago. They recall the laborious hours of toil that were their lot before the International came to their shops. They remember the starvation wage that they received before our

Caroline Mello



CHAIRLADY, D. Green & Sons, Fall River, Mass.; Vice-President, Local 178 (See Story).

Union taught them the lesson of workers' solidarity. They contrast their conditions as non-union workers with their standards of the past year. The re-living of the recent past gives them hope and courage for the future, despite the lack of work in the immediate present. And their hope grows as they find that the expiring agreements are not merely renewed but renewed with further improvements written into them.

Going Forward

Once more the realization comes to them as the new agreements are read before their shop meetings that their Union does not rest on its laurels—that there is a goal still to be achieved—that a race still is to be run, a race against

poverty, a race against degradation, a race in which the runner's efforts are always high because they are and feel the strides they are making toward the goal.

Underwear Gains

The latest agreement to be renewed is that of the Washington Undergarment Corporation (PBI Springfield) in Washington, N. J., employing 315 workers. The agreement there is one year old. It is more than a year ago, these workers were on strike against \$6.00 and \$8.00 a week wages. Last week, when the agreement was renewed, the minimum wage in that shop was increased \$1.00 a week from \$12.00 to \$13.00. This increase in the minimum, in the face of an industrial recession, demonstrated to the workers of the Washington firm that the Union is permanently on the job to guard their interests. This affirmation of the Union's loyalty to them brought a reaffirmation of their loyalty to the Union.

Scranton Increase

In Scranton, Pa., Linder Bros., a prominent coat and suit manufacturer, renewed its agreement with the Union last week. This agreement was first entered into for a two-year period in 1935. The two years that have elapsed have seen a constant improvement in the wages of the workers there.

Clarence English



CHAIRMAN, Lohanan Knitting Mills, Pawtucket, R. I. President, Local 324.

When the agreement was renewed for the first time, recently, there were still further improvements in some of the departments which had not kept full pace with the shop as a whole. These advances were in addition to the increase granted by the firm last season to conform to the new agreement written by the New York Cloth Joint Board in the New York market.

The new agreement contains a 32½-hour clause similar to the clause in the New York Joint Board agreement. In addition, the firm agreed to become a full-fledged member of the National Cotton Textile Industry Recovery Board and to live up to all the rules and regulations of the Board. But even where for one reason or another agreements run for longer than a year and negotiations for renewal are not yet due, the workers find cause for celebration as they review the rapid strides they have made during the past 12 months.

Anniversary Pledge

The workers of the Bloomington Dress Company, for example, gave an anniversary dinner a short time ago, to mark their joy in the year that has passed. Here too, the Union has brought to them a new concept of what living can be like. For their wages are so much higher today than they were before the shop

was unionized that there is simply no comparison. If the speeches made by the shop leaders of the workers, the feeling of thankfulness to the Union and the promise of loyalty was uppermost.

Nor were these promises empty ones. For these workers in past months had already demonstrated that they could be relied upon to help bring the Union to those who are still exploited. In every strike in Scranton and nearby, they have been on the picket line—they have pointed to their shop as a living proof that the Union brings a new

James Gage



PRESIDENT, Local 309; Chairman, J. Schneiderman & Sons Co., Fall River, Mass.

and better life for those who join its ranks. Brother Abraham Eskin, District Manager of Scranton, was guest of honor at this celebration.

High Bridge, N. J.

In High Bridge, N. J., the workers of the Commercial Children's Wear Company, a contractor employing 75 workers, also celebrated a year of Union conditions and Union protection with a dinner dance at the Mountain View Tavern.

Desmond Bagge



CHAIRMAN, Taunton Dress Co., Taunton, Mass., Member, Local 178.

ern, last week. Over 150 workers and their friends attended. Grace Barstegan, District Manager of the Boston territory, was the guest of honor.

Pawtucket, R. I.

A short time ago, Local 324 of Pawtucket, R. I., which was recently granted a charter, installed its officers. Speakers at the meeting included John Cavanaugh, President of the Rhode Island CIO, Joseph Mayo, Assistant Director of the TWOC in Rhode Island, and William Brown, District Manager for the department in Southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Officers elected were President Clarence English, Vice-President Miss Mary Curran, Secretary Miss Alice Feltwell and Treasurer Miss Rose Travle.

A Union Member's Daughter

(The following communication from Caroline Mello, whose picture appears in another column, describing her introduction to unionism is so interesting that "Justice" prints it in full.)

By Caroline Mello

At the age of 14 I started my working days. Work in three days was terrible, with 48 hours for \$5 and \$8 a week. I was contented then, because I thought there possibly could not be any hope for anything better.

I grew older, perhaps four years later, I went to work in a dress shop. When I went to work the first day I heard some girls talking about unions. I hadn't thought of anything like that in a dress shop. You see, I had heard about unions, but only in textile mills. My father had told me about it, as he was and is a member.

Speaking to him about this talk going on in the shop, his advice to me was—"Join the Union with

the other girls!" From that day on, we have had a union shop and let me tell you, our boss is simply overwhelmed. I will always be thankful to my father in advising me to be a firm union believer.

Today I try to be as active as possible, serving on the Executive Board of Local 178 and as vice-president of the same local.

I wish each worker had parents like mine—staunch believers in unionism!

FALL RIVER CHORUS IN DEBUT DECEMBER 11

The Chorus of the Fall River locals made its debut Saturday, December 11, at the Tech High School, as a part of the proceedings of the Educational Conferences held over that week-end. Adam Furgiele directed.

Among the people who applauded the Fall River Chorus were: Josef Furgiele and Herman Liekman, who journeyed to this occasion. The Taunton Dramatic Group presented "The Strike Breaker" the same night.

TORONTO UNION IN NEW STRIDE TO RAISE LEVELS

Langer Tells of Improved Control And New Moves for Progress

Writing from Toronto, where he has recently been installed as manager of the ILGWU Joint Board, Hyman D. Langer, in a communication to "Justice," emphasizes the point that full

clothing exists now in the "Cloakmakers' organization of that city and that all active workers are pulling together to make the work of the Union count."

Control of Hours

"The forty-hour week, which has been established here for two years now but which was seriously interfered with on account of the lack of proper enforcement, is now being lived up to as never before," writes Langer. "It is true, we had to bring a great many victories before the grievance board of the Union and to sue some of them, but that accomplished the results we were looking to. We don't have to watch the shops now, and the membership is satisfied with the results."

"We are going ahead with organizing work in the T. Eaton Company. We have made some inroads among the various crafts. We have also organized three smaller shops: Dominion Girls' Clothing, H. & A. Cloth, and the Dominion Dress (a cloak shop). The last-named firm had a long running fight with the late unimproved 'Industrial Union.' The organization of this shop is justly regarded here as a feather in our cap."

Educational Work

"Our efforts at educational work among the Toronto members is receiving a response far beyond all expectations. We are soon to inaugurate our classes and we expect Brother Mark Starr from New York to come here for that occasion. We hope to show real advancement in this branch in all ways."

"Our Industrial Standards Act, governing also production of garments in this Province, has been worked out and agreed in detail between the parties, namely, our Union and the employers. It has been materially strengthened and we hope it will be signed by an Order in Council this month. We expect it to be an efficient instrument against the small-scale union fringe as well as a deterrent against fur-

ther encroaching of jobbing in the industry."

"In L. C. 11, in the local miscellaneous, a work is carried out satisfactorily. We are gradually breaking down the vesting of the non-union shops. By the time the next work season comes around, we hope to be able to get somewhere in that field. There may be an association of manufacturers in this branch in the near future."

Demand Wage Raise

"The war economy, which has just come to a close was a trying one, but the spirit among the members is far from bad. Every one is looking forward with hope to the Spring season. We have called for a conference with manufacturers for the purpose of revising wages to meet the rising cost of living, in accordance with the provisions in our agreement. Our intention is to get the 10 per cent increase allowed by the Montreal Joint Council, to be divided into two separate increases of 5 per cent each on January 1 and July 1, 1938."

S. F. JOINT BOARD FETES JAY MENCOFF ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

Members and friends of the San Francisco Joint Board of the ILGWU turned out recently in full force to celebrate at a banquet, from the recent renewal of service in the women's garment industry, achieved without a strike, and, second, the 50th birthday of Jay Mencoff, the president of the Joint Board. Mencoff is admired by his fellow workers for his sound, unswerving dedication and tireless activity. At the banquet, he was followed in eloquent talks by his fellow unionists. The Joint Board, Mencoff said, and the garment industry type New York absorbed after upon him as tokens of recognition.



"THIS IS WHERE I CAME IN"

By Henry Zon

(Special Correspondence to "NATION")

It has been suggested that if the spectacle in the political arena here were a movie, a visitor who had come in 1931 would now be justified in picking up his hat and leaving, muttering, "Excuse me, this is where I came in."

The assembly between 1931 and the present is perhaps not quite accurate but it is far too close for comfort. Industrial and relief efforts are anything but reassuring, as will be pointed out here, and the facilitation of the administration seems to be let nature take its course.

Only in the camp of organized labor does there seem to be some sense of the future and some feeling that unless something is done now in the way of providing employment for the jobs the ship of state is in for its stormiest voyage.

No Jobs For 4,000,000

Illustrative of the frame of mind of the administration is its attitude towards relief.

Figures asked in the Works Progress Administration, which shows that as the first of November there were approximately 4,000,000 persons who had been certified as in need of work relief but for whom there were no jobs. In other words, this waiting list on WPA on November 1 was 4,000,000.

This figure, it must be remembered, indicates only a small portion of those who are unemployed and actually pictures the condition as of September 1, because of the two months' lag in certifying persons for WPA work. Neither does the figure represent only cities, such as the District of Columbia, where no machinery exists for certifying people for WPA work, nor does it include those not eligible for WPA for one reason or another but yet who need relief.

Yet, the WPA has never let it be known that this tremendous waiting list exists, huge in comparison to the 1,300,000 persons now on WPA, and anyone talking about it is frowned upon as "unpatriotic" and intent only upon "destroying confidence" which business needs.

Rather, the word has been passed around in congressional circles that the relief budget next year will be pruned by one-third, or \$100,000,000. At present the rumor of a slashed relief appropriation is in the trial balloon stage but it is certain that the southern reactionaries like Senators Bailey of North Carolina and

Tory Peace Egg



Steel, Autos In Sharp Decline

According to a confidential bulletin, the material for which was gathered by a research organization in Pittsburgh, in circulation here, steel production is not expected to reach more than 50 per cent of capacity sooner than the Spring of 1938 and steel production is generally the barometer of industrial conditions.

At this writing steel production was 25 per cent of capacity, not far from the 15 per cent of capacity to which it sank in the darkest days of 1932.

In auto, another of the country's basic industries, production has been sharply curtailed, and according to this confidential bulletin, manufacturers are planning on putting out 23 to 29 per cent fewer cars this year, meaning a decline in steel purchases of about 25 per cent as well as longer periods of unemployment for the men in the auto industry.

Reports from Detroit reaching here say that soon there will be breadlines in the city, as the General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford Studebaker have all been laying off. In Hudson, in one week, the working force was cut from 12,000 to 5,000.

Despite these and other facts tending to indicate that the business recession means increased hardships for the workers, if not the coupon clippers, a question upon his return from a Pacific sailing trip turned away a President who the administration's plans for the growing depression by referring to the depression as an assumption.

On Union and Legislation Fronts

From the Committees for Industrial Organization there has come word that the CIO has launched a twofold program to stem the rising tide of unemployment. The program calls for action on the legislative and trade union fronts. On the trade union front, national and international unions and local bodies have been asked to set up unemployment committees that will follow a routine procedure in order that an accurate check may be had on the number being laid off and to see to it that those laid off are on the list to be rehired.

On the legislative front a drive has been started on Congress to secure passage of a large-scale housing program, increased funds for WPA and PWPA, amendment of the social security act to liberalize and extend benefits and secure passage of the wages and hours bill.

Chances for passage of the wages and hours bill at the special session of Congress brightened considerably as the 218 signatures required to discharge the House rules committee from further consideration of the bill were secured. A fly in the ointment was the opposition of the American Federation of Labor to the bill on the grounds that the federation is "fed up" with red-wat boards.

Carlisle, the dope has it, was superior. He went in and had the same sort of general discussion

Wage-Hour Bill Chances

At a special meeting here the A. F. of L. executive committee drafted new measures which it asked the House to adopt. Rep. Mary T. Norton (D. N.J.), chairwoman of the House labor committee, told the federation that to substitute its measure for the pending one would be impossible.

The federation bill provides for uniform minimum wages of 40 cents an hour and uniform maximum hours of 40 a week, enforcement of the standards to be left to the department of Justice through the federal district attorney's office. The pending measure provides for administration by the Department of Labor which is empowered to adjust minimum wages and maximum hours at a point best suited to the particular industry.

In neither case can minimum wages be more than 40 cents an hour nor maximum hours more than 40 a week.

Passage of the wages and hours bill will do much to stem the tide of unemployment. It is generally felt here, and pressure of labor as well as some administration leaders is great to secure its passage. The measure does not become effective until four months after it is signed by the President and speed is urged, according to prevailing opinion.

Opposition to the wages and hours bill is being manifested to considerable extent by the Chamber of Commerce and business groups as well as the A. F. of L. The keynote of business is that concessions must be made to it in order that its confidence can be restored.

The Utilities' Drive

This business of covering the administration into concessions in the name of restoring confidence is being practiced from all angles, ranging from threats and blustering to wheedling.

One of the most amusing campaigns is that being carried on by the utilities industry which has spread the tidings that President Roosevelt has backed down on his power program and is prepared to play ball with them.

The utilities spread the word of good cheer following conferences between Wendell Willkie, whose committee on the National Industrial Conference Board is the direct line of fire of the TVA, and Floyd Carlisle of Consolidated Edison and Niagara Hudson. The inside dope is that the actual proceedings of those conferences were anything but heartening to the utilities clubs.

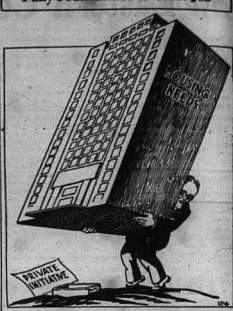
The utilities club is a million dollar expansion program, long delayed, which would give a tremendous boom to the heavy industries. The program is to be carried out with a two-point formula in its pocket. The formula implied certain limited concessions on the part of the utilities and considerable concessions on the part of the TVA program.

What happened to Willkie was that, instead of chit-chatting with the President over the peace program, he got a royal howling out the general effect of which was that the utilities are a bunch of slaves. The President pointed out (and he was aided during the Willkie conference by Frank McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, who backed Willkie in this fashion) that the government's power program could reach only 15 per cent of the United States, geographically speaking. Wasn't 20 per cent of the country enough for the utilities to exploit the President wanted to know.

Willkie left his formula for consideration by the President and departed the White House. He was followed the next day by Carlisle.

Carlisle, the dope has it, was superior. He went in and had the same sort of general discussion

Puny Foundation For Giant Job



with the President but when he came out he told reporters that his company was prepared to launch a \$100,000,000 program right away. The impression was that Carlisle had gotten a promise from the President to lay off. Actually, he had the \$100,000,000 program all planned before he or anyone else knew that there were to be any conferences with the President.

Roosevelt's Attitude

From the utilities' point of view, the more they can make it appear that the President has capitulated and that they, as a result, will go ahead with their expansion program, the harder it will be for the President to deny that he has capitulated. For a denial will bring upon him the charge that he is destroying the confidence of business.

From the President's point of view, all he has to do is sit tight and continue his program without haste or feasters. If the utilities choose to spread the word that everything is jake, so much the better.

Whether the President will stand as firm on his other policies remains to be seen. At the moment the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has launched another attack at the National Labor Relations Board, once more under the tattered and torn banner of freedom of the press.

"Press Freedom" Again

The case involves Hardesty W. Barclay, editor of a trade magazine entitled "Mill and Factory," which a scurrilous attack on the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the NLRB was published in connection with the board's hearing on the complaint against Ernest T. Weir's steel company.

No vicious was Barclay's attack, but he circulated reports of the board's hearing on the complaint against Ernest T. Weir's steel company. When the board reached the Weir case it subpoenaed Barclay to come and tell it how come and to discover what the connection between Barclay and Weir's steel company is. The board felt that circulation of a piece attacking the union by the employer was the same as if the employer had gone around personally and told the employees his opinion of the union, illegal under the labor act.

Barclay, with the aid of the publisher's attorney, Eliska Hanson, and with the aid of the publisher's magazine, Editor and Publisher

freed himself up and yelled that the drawing of the press was in danger. The newspapers have taken up the cry and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, based once in the Supreme Court has taken up the cudgels again for the honor of the publishers' profession. Whether the President stands as staunchly by the labor board as he has stood by TVA remains to be seen. If the clouds now on the horizon are the same that appeared in 1931, the whole works may go even board.

MINKOFF HEADS ALP ASSEMBLY

Nat. M. Minkoff, executive secretary of Local 13, has been named leader of the American Labor Party's delegation to the Assembly, it has been announced by Alex Rose, the Party's State Executive Secretary. Benjamin Brenner of Brooklyn has been named secretary.

The delegation scheduled regular meetings to complete work on their legislative program, which was outlined at the first caucus held November 5. The program includes the Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, Extension of the State Housing Projects, State Health Insurance, Amendment of the Civil Service Law, Personnel Legislation for Yard Stick Power Plants, Regulation of Fee Charging Employment Agencies, the Union Label on State Printing, and a general progressive policy in all legislation.

The action was taken at a meeting of the Assemblymen-elect attended by Girard J. Mucrogross of the 7th A.D. Bronx; Oscar Garcia Rivera, of the 17th A.D. and Walter Fitzgerald of the 20th A.D. Manhattan; Frank Mondino of the 22nd A.D. and Salvatore De Matteo of the 16th A.D. Brooklyn, and Assemblymen-elect Minkoff and Brenner.

Feed for Thought

"Whatever political differences we divide us from any particular group in the Spanish government, that government today is fighting for the survival in Europe of law and liberty. If it is defeated good anarchy and tyranny will have become triumphant. It is that triumph of evil which the friends of freedom everywhere should stand to resist."—Norman Angell, British labor.

UNION HIGHLIGHTS IN SOUTHWEST AREA

Xmas Meeting of Chairladies in St. Louis

By Meyer Perlestein
Southwest Regional Director

The third traditional Christmas event for the silk dress shop chairladies in St. Louis will be held on the 16th of this month. Every shop chairlady will be presented by the Silk Dress Joint Board, at this meeting, with a gift as a token of appreciation for services performed.

The growth of the St. Louis co-ordinating is further indicated by the fact that the Cotton Dress Joint Board will duplicate this event this year for the cotton shop chairladies. As most of the executive board members of the union dress and underwear locale are women, the Cotton Joint Board will present gifts to them also.

The educational department in St. Louis will contribute its share by staging an appropriate sketch and other entertainment for this occasion.

Local 241 Ratifies Agreement

The agreement negotiated in the embroidery industry was ratified at a special meeting of the local held last week. The members of the local were very enthusiastic over the increase in wages and the improvements provided in the agreement. The new wage scale became effective December 6, 1937, and was celebrated by the local at a proper celebration.

The recent agreement with the Rice Ditz Dry Goods Company provided for a certain minimum wage scale. An analysis of the earnings of the workers for the months they worked under the agreement has proved, however, that their earnings were below those provided in the agreement. A letter demanding back-pay was sent to the firm, and, from all indications, the arbitration provision of the agreement will have to be used. The Union is getting ready for that procedure.

Price Adjustments in Kansas City

Special conferences with the cotton dress manufacturers were held last week in Kansas City to establish a proper basis for piece-price adjustment. Miss Waverly, the price committees of the different shops and myself were present at these conferences.

The question of timing of garments was discussed from every angle. At the Gordon Brothers Manufacturing Company a loan of their garments instead of bargaining was set up. The timers are to be selected jointly by the shop committee in the presence of the

representative of the Union and of the management. The basis for these timers was set as follows: The earnings of each timer will be locked up and the actual hourly earnings of these timers will be the basis on which different operations of the garment will be timed, plus 10 per cent added to the time to take care of unavoidable delay, fatigue, etc.

The same basis for the settlement of prices will be set up in the other cotton dress shops.

Wave Tobin in Auto Mishap

Wave Tobin, our energetic manager of the Kansas City Joint Board, was in an automobile accident this week. Her arm was broken and she is in the hospital at present. We hope she will recover quickly.

Cooperative Loan Fund for K. C.

At a special meeting of the executive boards of all Kansas City locals, the establishment of a cooperative loan fund was discussed, a fund to which every member of the Union could turn in time of need.

The suggestion was made that each member of the Union be a shareholder in this fund, through an assessment levied for that purpose. This loan fund may also include, as holders, or at least as participants, the employers who are in contractual relations with the Union. When an individual makes a loan during a period of unemployment and does not get such loan when employed, an arrangement is to be made whereby the check-off system would be used for the collection of such loans.

The members of Local 235, of St. Louis-Sloan-Prize, were first to discuss the establishment of such a loan fund for their own local, but at my suggestion our local in Kansas City took up the problem. The president of each local was named as member of a committee to develop plans for the immediate establishment of such a loan fund.

Up On Union Float



Pinkneyville, Ill., ILGWU Local 231 Girls, Wrapped in Their Best Smiles as They Parade Through Town of C. of C. of Protection on November 1, Paraded Afloat and Dressed in "Fin Money Frocks," the Stuff They Themselves Make in Local Cotton Garment Establishment.

Visitors And Hosts In St. Louis



Group Includes: Esther Smith, Vice-President of Local 118; Ethel Engle, Chairlady Liberty Shop; Cose Milligan, Chairlady Missouri Garment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Gladys Armstrong, Chairlady Gordon Bros.; Catherine White, Finance Secretary, Local 288; Alice Mangum, Member Local 288; Marjorie Kieffow, Executive Board Member, Local 182; Maria Jackson, Ex-Chairlady Sonnenberg Dress Co.; Meyer Perlestein, Regional Southwest Director ILGWU; and Ben Gilbert, Manager Silk Dress Joint Board.

The Twin Cities

The protracted strike against the Peterson Company in Twin Cities was settled this week. The firm manufactures uniforms, and although it is a small shop, the strike was of great consequence. The Peterson Company had an agreement with us last year, but when the past expired ownership of the company changed and the new owners began to wonder which union they would select for the coming year, the union they had an agreement with, an A. F. of L. organization which they would select, or an organization of their own, a company union. A strike was declared against this firm and the factory had to shut down. The firm couldn't help but renew their agreement with our Union for one another year. This agreement was finally made and it contains substantial improvements for the workers.

Vandalia, Mo.

The youngest of our Southwest Area family are our members in Vandalia, Mo., and how eager they are to learn! Our educational activities in that city have developed a great desire on the part of the large membership to acquire knowledge and have a good time. The classes which have been developed are overcrowded, and the meetings of the Union have 100 per cent attendance. Special headquarters have been built and an exceptional fine spirit of collective relationship has been developed by the workers and the management.

Pinkneyville, Ill.

The opening of the sick benefit fund for the Pinkneyville Local 321 will be made a special occasion for a gathering of the members of this local. By-laws for the sick fund will be presented to this gathering for approval, and a special collection has been arranged.

Henderson, Ky., and McLeansboro, Ill.

A special gathering to celebrate the opening of the sick fund will be held by the members of Local 219 and 240 of Henderson, Ky., and McLeansboro, Ill., this week. The members have already approved the by-laws, the necessary amount for the beginning of the operation of the fund is in the treasury, and the payments to sick members will begin immediately.

Every Night

"PINK AND NEEDLES," ILGWU assembly week, will show every night and Saturday afternoons at Labor Stage, 106 West 39th Street, beginning Monday, December 20. Until then, performances will be given Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinees.

HOME-WORK IS A GARMENT PROBLEM ALSO IN FRANCE

By G. E. Medaglia

Paris, December, 1937

The French "Clothing Workers' Federation had a national convention here in Paris recently.

Prior to the general resurgence of French labor which followed the election victory of the Popular Front in May, 1936, the Clothing Workers' Federation was hardly more than a name. Today, this central organization of French garment makers has a membership of more than 100,000, with 100 locals all over the country, including men's tailors, dressmakers, undergarment workers, cloakmakers and some groups of milliners.

French and U. S. Unions

These numbers may be of some significance to American readers. In the United States, the two garment-making unions, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have a much greater membership. But if most, of course, be considered that the population of France is not more than one third of the population of the United States, and American production thus serves a much larger market than French garment manufacture.

The convention, while unanimous in its approval of its present leadership and particularly that of General Secretary Marcel Bonard, nevertheless developed a considerable division of opinion on matters of traditional policy when it came to the election of its Executive Committee. The delegates from the provinces, who held to the old-line policies of the French trade union, opposed any tie-up with politics, that is, any alliance with the Popular Front political parties. The Paris delegation, on the other hand, favored a direct participation of the Union in the political activities of the French workers.

After days of discussion, the convention voted to prohibit home-work and to press for the necessary legislation against it.

Home Shop Is Sharp Competitor

Home-work is still practiced on a large scale in every part of France, particularly in the needle industry. A large percentage of the garment output still comes from the family workshop where the French women leave to use the needle from early childhood. Home-work is still a powerful competitor to the "atelier," the dress shop. The convention demanded that the home-workers should at least receive by legal regulation the same wage as the

factory garment workers and that, in addition, should receive repairs, payment for the use of their machines and workrooms. In order to exert a measure of control over the home-workers, the convention also asked that the home-workers be given working books subject to examination by the inspectors of the Department of Labor or Union representatives.

The convention also demanded that the home-workers, who are exempt in France from the application of the Social Security Laws, be compelled to insure themselves against accidents and unemployment and that they should receive from the manufacturers who are farming out home-work the same relief due in large families, and vacations with pay.

Finally, in order to prevent home-workers from working more than 48 hours per week, the convention asked that the Government pass a law forbidding employers, jobbers, manufacturers or contractors, to give out each week a quantity of work which would require more than 48 hours per person to complete.

To Check "Artisans"

In addition, the convention also considered the fact that part of the home-work in the French clothing industry is still done by individual "artisans" who find themselves somewhere between the status of worker and a manufacturer, people who secure their own clientele, buy their own goods, and finish the garment by themselves. The convention asked for the enactment of a law which would prohibit these "artisans" from obtaining any work from manufacturers or jobbers or from giving out any part of their work in garment work at home.

In substance, the convention of the Clothing Workers' Federation accepted as a fact the existence of garment home-workers and offered a plan that would improve their conditions in the first place and minimize the harm they might do to the factory garment workers.

The resolution which demanded restrictions against the individual "artisans" included also a provision which would prevent them from employing helpers.

A synthesis of all the deliberations at the convention may be summed up in one phrase: "Work to live—yes; try to work—no." And when we consider that this Federation is actually only 16 months old, we must admit that the Clothing Workers of France have made quite some progress.



Cultural Activities



Boots and Bounces

By Moll Spive

The inclement weather rained out a brace of games scheduled for Epiphany on November 23, but old Jose Pivara smiled on the soccer team on the 23rd and on December 14, making it possible to play off the first half of the soccer schedule.

At Monroe Field, Bronx, Locals 145 and 10 kept their feet pace by winning their games—the Cutters scoring out a 3 to 1 victory over Local 48, and the Mt. Vernon host are receiving the surprise and scare of their lives by being held to a 3 to 0 victory over Local 23.

At Crotona Park, Local 117 had no difficulty in its encounter with Local 39, winning by 3 goals to one.

"10" Still Under

After three encounters, Local 19 is still seeking its first victory over the Millers' Union team, their third defeat being shipped on them by the Millers at Sunlight Park on December 5—final score, three goals to one. However, as this is an exhibition game, this did not affect their standing, and the Cutters are still at the head of the pack.

In the other games at Monroe Field, Local 117 had to play hard all the way to gain a 3 to 1 triumph over Local 23, while Local 145 soared to an easy victory over their Manhattan neighbors, Local 39, by counting five goals while the Italian Dreammakers tallied once.

BUTTNOMAKERS TOP LEAGUE; LICK "60"

The fiery fighting spirit put on display by the Dream Pressers in their game against Local 123 on Saturday, November 27, almost pulled one out of the box for the Local 60 quintet. The pressers lost in the final minute of play by the score of 23 to 24.

This victory gave the Buttonmakers undisputed possession of first place, who now boast of four vic-

tories, and no setbacks. The Pressers got their second check at their conquest on December 13, and this contest promised to be a whopper.

In the other games played earlier in the day, Local 23 girls won by forth over Local 24, Harlem, who did not field a team; Local 48 girls proved too strong for Local 81 and walked off with an easy 22 to 12 triumph; Local 123 came out on the long end of a 46 to 38 encounter with Local 60, Buttonmakers, and Local 145, girls, snapped out of the doldrums by downing Local 39, Wmbr. girls, to the tune of 14 to 11.

CIRCLE CAGERS GIVE TRUCKERS HOT GAME

The Workmen's Circle basketball team, substituted for Local 10 on Saturday, December 4, against Local 102 in the feature contest of the site, opened a package of surprises.

After trailing, 23 to 14, at the half, the Circle quintet started to roll, and with but a minute remaining to play, tied the score. The place was in bedlam as time kept running out. With but 39 seconds to play, Teddy Edelson, of the Truckmen, sank a two-pointer to give his team the necessary edge. The final score was 25 to 23. Anyone looking for a "natural" should look these teams again.

"23" Girls Click

The girls' league games found Local 23 girls winning an easy 25 to 9 victory over Local 85, Harlem. Local 91 girls romping through to a 25 to 11 victory over Local 62, Local 123 triumphing over Local 91 to the tune of 25 to 25, and Local 23 girls cutting short the victory streak of Local 48 by gaining a 15 to 13 victory in the last three seconds of play, Local 39, Wmbr., surprised by gaining a 42 to 34 victory over Local 48 Bellmakers and Local 39, Bronx, annexing its third straight victory by downing Local 145, 23 to 18.

A Long Reach Makes A Fast Game

Mandolin Groups Busy

A small concert group of the Mandolin Orchestra made a seasonal appearance at the Workmen's Circle Center on Washington Avenue, the Bronx, on Saturday evening, November 28. Its playing was heard so much that there was no end to the encores it had to give.

Local 117's mandolin class for the children of its members was so successful last year that a second class for the young folk has been organized this year. This group meets at the Arts Center at the International on Thursdays at 5 P.M. The old class, made up of the advanced students, rehearses in the same place on Wednesdays at 5 P.M. Herman Lishman teaches both classes.

Musical Architect

An Interview with Harold J. Rome, Whose Music and Lyrics Are Hits in "Pins and Needles"

By Lee Mason

Only the ILGWU's Labor Stage had the astuteness to produce his stuff.

That's what Harold J. Rome, the latest find in the musical revue field, told me when I sought him out at a rehearsal of Labor Stage's "Pins and Needles," the show that made him the man of the hour in New York, in the Labor Stage theatre.

"Yes," he said, "I had made the

Starting from the beginning, then, here are the facts:

He's a Hartford boy, one of five children and the eldest. His father is a coal merchant.

He spent the greater part of his life by far in Connecticut, graduating from the public schools of Hartford, then spending two years at Trinity, a local college. Following which came an eight-year stay at Yale; two years in the upper graduate school, ending in a B.A. in 1929; two years in law school,

Rome Burns 'Em With Tunesful Satire



There's Humor, Wit and Understanding in Every Expression of Harold J. Rome, Who Wrote Most of the Music and Lyrics That Make "Pins and Needles" a Smash Hit.

Out-of-Town Sports

PHILADELPHIA:—Philadelphia has followed the lead of Cleveland in sponsoring a labor sports federation which set about forming a basketball league as its first endeavor.

The league opened was held on November 15, with a triphedral, followed by swing music dance band. The Local 11 team got off to a fine start winning out over the Media and Electrical Workers team by a score of 30 to 26.

NEW JERSEY:—The New Jersey ILGWU Basketball League officially launched their season on December 7 in Elizabeth, with Local 21's two teams tangling with Local 144, Newark, girls, and Local 154, Passaic, men's five.

On December 9 Local 140, Plainfield, played host to Local 140, Haddonfield, in a double header, and the following night Union City's male and female quintets took on Locals 228, girls, and 145, men.

CONNECTICUT:—Not to be outdone by the New Jerseyans, the Connecticut locals of Stamford, Bridgeport and New Haven have also been hard at work getting their teams organized and practicing. The first game has been definitely set for Stamford in the Jewish Center, January 8, with the Stamford girls' five meeting New Haven, and the New Haven men's team playing the New Haven A.O.W.A. team or a New York quintet.

ILGWU Band Calls For Recruits

Beginners' Class
New Forming
INSTRUCTION FREE

rounds with some material that I had before I came to Mr. Schaffer, the manager of Labor Stage. All the big people in the theatrical world—Howard Dietz, the Shuberts, Alex. Ypsel, Lew Brown, Norman Bel Geddes and Hiram Matherwell—had given me auditions, but not one of them could see any commercial possibilities in my songs. They were all afraid of letting me musical material because of the failure of "Parade," the Theatre Guild revue. So I went to Mr. Schaffer, played my music for him, and before I knew it, I was under contract to Labor Stage.

He stopped with a smile. Only twenty-nine years old, he was a pleasant and earnest figure as he sat there, relaxed at his piano. He didn't seem the least bit swell-headed about the success he has just scored. Even the fact that Mills Music Co. was now publishing his music from "Pins and Needles" didn't seem to weigh heavily upon him.

"But tell me," I asked him, "how did you drift into the labor camp? I didn't say so at the time, but what was in my mind when I put that question to him was the fact that he didn't look as if he had ever struggled for a living. He looked too youthful, even with his twenty-nine years and slow-thinking hair, for that."

His eyes twinkled behind his glasses, rimless ones. Apparently he got the idea.

"Don't you know," he said, "that looks on as deceiving sometimes? Then, hearing me out to the first word, he went on:

"Seriously, if you want the answer to that, all I can say is that I'm satirical-minded by nature, and being made that way, what else could I do in this day and age but be sympathetic to labor? There's your answer. To be a satirist now, you have to be in the left wing."

where he was good enough to make the law Journal, and four years in the School of Fine Arts, from which he emerged an architect.

That was in 1924. Soon he was working for William Leach, the architect, who, incidentally, designed Union House. On the side he wrote music, a love which he picked up a long while back in college and which helped pay his devious way through.

Making out well in this sideline, he decided to give up architecture and devote himself exclusively to the theatre.

Gipsy Rose Lee and the Rita Brown loved his songs.

But then came the light. Why should he, he thought, peddle his left-wing songs to the people who would never hear it? He'd go to the theatres of the masses. So he met Mr. Schaffer and was snatched up by him. Mr. Schaffer was one person who appreciated the need of making labor theatre less dull, less dreary. That is the way the history-making "Pins and Needles" came to be produced.

The actors were beginning to line up for some more rehearsal, so I asked Mr. Rome hurriedly whether he could tell me in a word or two why "Pins and Needles" was so successful with the critics and at the box office. He swung back to his piano, ran his fingers lightly over the keys, and said:

"I think it was given a good production," he said. "The ILGWU Players are excellent, all down the line. They play with zest and relief and Charlie Friedman's direction helped a lot. I also think that everybody was ready for the kind of show "Pins and Needles" is: a musical which is a change from the usual musical to the upper classes, with a labor slant. People want the good things in life, even if they are workers, and so they went for the bubbling, effervescent "Pins and Needles."



The Buttonmakers (132) and the Children's Dreammakers (91) Spilled Fifty of Fast Action and Thrills When They Tangled in Their League Basketball Game (See Story).



From Our Mail

Farrest City Ark.

"We have classes in music on Monday afternoons," writes Nell Brooks secretary, Local 284, "Manager Helen Meyer is our teacher. We have on Wednesday evenings classes in spelling and English and we'll soon begin public speaking. Classes are taught by Miss Wagoner, book of Memphis, active member of Local 281. On Saturday we have tap dancing for the kiddies conducted by one of our leading dancing teachers of this city. We believe this work is very important and helps build our local and bring us members."

Film Strips

Kansas City, Houston, Portland, Ore., Wilmington, Del., Bethlehem, Pa. and Baltimore and Local 40 are proposing to utilize "Women's War" and "Tools and Shops" as pictorial introductions to the economics of the garment industry.

Kansas City has seven class groups in addition to bowling and has used the drawings sent to make some attractive leaflets.

Philadelphia Classes

Philadelphia sends away pictures of its roller skating, basketball and swimming activities. The Student Council meets for discussions and is working with the labor journal class to produce a union journal. Speakers are explaining the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Act to each local.

The English class in Philadelphia uses some very striking lesson papers to assist the students in their pronunciation. The various positions of the tongue, teeth and lips are illustrated on the lesson sheets supplied to the students. Hand for copies to Mel Blum, Educational Director, Philadelphia Division Joint Board, 1608 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. If you are interested.

Movies

The Educational Department's use of movies has been widely commented upon by, among others, the "Film Survey," issued by Associated Film Audiences, "The New York Teacher," "Union News Service," "People's Press" and

other labor papers. By special request afternoon shows were run at the Cloak Joint Board on December 1 and 2. Don't Miss Von Stroheim's "Greed," the last of the big series at Labor Stage Studios, 104 West 23rd Street, New York City, at 4 P.M. sharp on Thursday, December 16.

Afternoon Ideas

The trade recession has meant that our members have been available during the afternoon for forums and movie programs. There have been successfully run by Local 46 and by the Cloak Joint Board. To supplement a lecture by Brother Mack on the auto situation in Detroit (where he recently visited), the film strip showing the sit-down strikers at Flint last January was shown. This was followed by the movie, "What's in a Dress?", recently issued by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. A showing of this was also given to the Central T.U.E. class on December 8. We are mailing all our directors details of this movie which can be effectively used in local meetings as well as in economic classes.

See "Pins and Needles"

They Ride In Philadelphia



Who Said Philadelphia Was a "Sleepy" City? Our Membership Keeps Moving. As Part of a Varied Program of Sports, a Group Has Organized a Riding Club That Covers the Many Miles of Beautiful Brandywine. Time Was When Horseback Riding Was "Too Good for the Common People" But the ILGWU Feels That Nothing Is Too Good for Workers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Math Slary, Director
Lennis M. Cohn, Secretary
Fannie Schaffer, Supervisor
Cultural and Recreation Division

The Girl Who Was Sorry—Then Glad

"Why didn't some one tell me that the Union was a better place to go to than where I could swing, sing, dance, play and study free of charge?" she complained.

"That is just what I want: fun and new ideas. With all this talk in the papers about CIO, Spain, China, and the recession, I'd like some inside dope."

"Then, too, I'm not dumb about what the Union has done but I'm curious about how it grew up, how it works and what it means to me and the others in the shop."

"And I want to know why the union has been so spotty."

"You bet I'm joining up this year good and early. I've met some of the teachers and they're not high-bred. I'm telling the girls in our shop to jump in too—the water's fine. It may be fun to be fooled but it's better to find out." Write for details of the six centers to Educational Department, 5 West 16th Street, New York City.

"We Shall Be Free"

Personal Particulars

Mel Blum in Philadelphia fell off a horse the first time the riding class met. . . Doris Freiler wrote weekly for the plays about to receive the ILGWU prize.

Leavie to Herman Schindler of Milwaukee for the continued high level of "The Remanipulator."

And we never know how good looking a mimeo journal could be looking at the picture and special message from Governor Benson and details of his Fall program. . .

Charlie Schwartz of Local 46 proposes to collect some of his "High-ties" in a book. He is also responsible for the picture and special message from Governor Benson and details of his Fall program. . .

Brother Schaffer is so full of "Pins and Needles" that he can't all down to reckon up all the book orders. . . The New York directors will meet for their first luncheon together on December 17.

Orvidas and a Merry Xmas to all our teachers, directors, education committee members, fellow students and members. May their mental stockings be bristled and 1938 be a bumper year in fun and new ideas.

The Shape of Things

Recurring Cycle of Fashion, 1789-1937, by Agnes Brooks Young (Harper & Bros. \$1), expounds an interesting theory concerning back-fashions, tubular and belted dress: "If the author is correct, we may soon expect the return of the belted-back corset which now never fails to get a laugh when shown in our film strips. The 35-style illustrations, although based upon fashion designers' drawings rather than upon photos of actual dresses, are fascinating. ILGWU members, plagued by short cuts and distractions, in part caused by weather and style, will be interested to know who creates the fashion."

This book may well be used to supplement the economic analysis given in our "The Women's Garment Industry."

Students, directors, teachers, lecturers, union members from New York City and out-of-town local, officers, G.E.B., members came in crowds to the ILGWU Student Fellowship Festival on December 4.

Dancing in the streets of the excellent WEDV orchestra continued until 2 A.M. It was a splendid get-together!

In the pageant, "We Shall Be Free," forty young members in colorful costumes, representing their nationalities (Italian, Polish, Spanish, Hawaiian, Russian, German), symbolized by interpretive dancing the coming of the immigrants to America and important events in the history of the I.L.W.U.—The Uprising of the Twenty Thousand, the Great Revolt, the Triangle Fire, the General Strike (1913), and the Uprising of 1932.

Jim Phillips was an effective singer, Molly Herman was in charge of the dancing and Joan Oliver directed the pageant. The attractive program which gives text and songs of the pageant and its background and lists the names and jobs of the cast can be obtained from the Educational Department. Considering the limited time for rehearsal, the directors and their staff did a marvelous job.

The Fellowship is to be congratulated on this affair. We wish space would permit us to mention all those who actively and tirelessly participated in the arrangements committee and sold tickets. Special thanks are due to the costume committee: Marie Cammarino, Josephine Palumbo, Marie Pellerin and Emma Schindler of Local 39 and Ed Davis of Local 19; also Helen Albertson, Helen Bondsmann, Nellie Cammarino and Carmela Grop of Local 197 made the Pub. lib costumes. The seventy attractive costumes were a tribute to their ingenuity and nimble fingers.

A Tip from the Antipodes

"Many thanks for your pamphlet on 'How to Start Change.' It is most informative to both students, tutors and organizers."

"Last week I wrote a short account of what your Union is doing for workers' education in our labor works—The Standard." One Manning, Secretary Workers' Educational Association, New Zealand."

See "Pins and Needles"

What A Swing



Rachel Desobry in Action. She is Captain of the "Bears." One of the Hot-Shot Bowling Teams in the Montreal Union.

The Hygiene of Sex and Marriage

A SERIES OF FOUR LECTURES TO BE GIVEN JOINTLY

By Dr. Hannah M. Stone and Dr. Abraham Stone

1938

- January 13: SEX AND SOCIETY. Social significance of the sexual impulse. Evolution of marriage. Modern trends.
- January 20: THE BIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. Evolution of sex. Structure and function of the reproductive organs.
- January 27: PROBLEMS OF REPRODUCTION. Conception and contraception. Fertility and sterility. Eugenics.
- February 3: THE ART OF MARRIAGE. Marital disorders and marital hygiene. An informal open discussion with separate meetings for men and women.

This course treats the basic principles of sex and reproduction, emphasizing their relation to personal and marital adjustment. Illustrated material with slides and movies. The lecturers are the authors of the standard text "A Marriage Manual," and are the National Directors of the Community Division of the American Council on Education, Inc. Dr. Hannah M. Stone is the National Director of the Youth Control Clinical Research Bureau, and Dr. Abraham Stone is connected with the Union Health Center.

AT 6 P.M. SHARP

LABOR STAGE, 39th Street at Sixth Ave., New York City
FREE TO ILGWU MEMBERS.

Hannah M. Stone, M.D.
Dr. Hannah M. Stone, one of New York's leading gynecologists, is medical director of the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau and co-author with Dr. Abraham Stone of "A Marriage Manual."

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Our Financial Report

The fiscal report of the ILGWU for 1936, made public a week ago by President Dubinsky, received wide and favorable comment in the press and in industry circles.

This statement of "receipts and disbursements," upon a clear analysis, represents not merely an account of the Union's money turnover for a twelve-month, but actually mirrors, because of its disarming frankness and enlightening detail, the whole of the ILGWU, including every one of its locals and districts, at work performing its manifold functions insofar as these functions can be told in the language of arithmetic.

Other international unions have, from time to time, published expense and income accounts in their journals or presented them periodically to conventions. But, within our knowledge, this is actually the first time that an international labor union has forwarded such a financial statement to the general press.

This publishing of our "receipts and disbursements" was done in accordance with a decision to that effect passed by the Atlantic City convention of the ILGWU last May.

We mention this to obviate the impression created in some circles that our Union has made public this financial account of its own free will to check the movement launched by some "friends of labor" for legislation to compel trade unions to publish their fiscal reports. As before, we, together with the rest of the labor movement, are decidedly opposed to any such compulsory legislation. In voting for this measure, however, our convention expressed a traditional thought long held in the ILGWU—that our membership is entitled to know of every phase of our activity and that this information should be supplied to them through the widest possible channels. Incidentally, we are not unmindful of the fact that the greater communities in which we live have always taken a keen interest in our affairs and our progress. Certainly, we have nothing to conceal from them.

Undergarment Wages

There is a point in the wage award handed down by Arbitrator Freund, granting a raise of five per cent to all employees in the New York undergarment industry, that rates special emphasis.

It has been the steady chain of underwear manufacturers in the New York area, and for that matter the pliant of manufacturers in many another branch of the garment industry, that producers who operate factories in the rural communities are placed at a decided advantage with regard to labor costs. Wages and earnings, they have been asserting, are considerably lower in the small towns than in New York.

This argument is effectively countered by Mr. Freund as he bluntly tells the employers that, while such a differential in wages doubtless exists, it is adequately met by a differential in skill and pro-

ductive ability on the part of the big city workers that fully balances the wage variance, leaving competitive advantages between the "town" and the "country" manufacturer at practically an even keel.

Of course, this statement contains nothing of a disparaging nature insofar as small town workers are concerned; nor does it in any manner detract from their legitimate right to ask for aid to obtain upward revisions of their own wage scales and earnings.

For, at the bottom of the current universal demand of our workers for wage improvement, as Arbitrator Freund justly observes, is the very considerable rise in the cost of living in the past two years while wages in our short-season industries remained largely stationary.

On The Big Air

Union, our own ILGWU. Clearer still, it was, in this instance, our Labor Stage's crack revue—"Pins and Needles"—making its bow before an all-America, coast-to-coast audience on the "March of Time" program. They sang our "Pins and Needles" songs, and they gave our Union a boost that was heard from "California's Golden Gate to the rocky coast of Maine."

"March of Time" saw an unusual brand of entertainment in "Pins and Needles" and they made the country time in on it. Which should tickle the vanity of our homogenous actors and actresses and the fellows who designed, cut and stitched together the revue, quite a bit. Such a coast-to-coast splash, no matter how you look at it, is a thrill that comes not often in a lifetime.

To the promoters of cultural work in our Union, of which Labor Stage currently is a very significant part, this projection of our novel stage effort into the national limelight commotes far more than a personal achievement notch. It goes far beyond the point that "Pins and Needles" is likely to become the fad of the theatre mar. Though, frankly, we should prefer millions the land over to hum "songs of social significance" rather than endure the eternal mummeries of "moonbeams getting into your eyes."

What really is important is the fact that the labor theatre, for, by and through Labor's own cultural groups, has moved ahead considerably through this successful venture. From solemn and agitational "Steel," last year, to the smart lyrics and catchy tunes of "Pins and Needles" may seem to some people quite a wide detour. In essence, both efforts lie along the same path of labor dramatics, still a narrow and little explored road.

Millions will hear of "Pins and Needles" where only hundreds heard of "Steel." The theatre-going and amusement-seeking multitudes will discover labor songs and labor satire that are "not to be sneezed at." There is reason to believe that "Pins and Needles" will help in creating a wide market for a new and novel implementation of Labor's message.

For Those Who Remain

Our Union has made another definitive step in the direction of organizational stability. We have in mind the adoption, by the General Executive Board, last month at its meeting in Boston, of a plan for benefits to survivors of union members. It is a one-wide plan embracing every member in good standing whose affiliation with the ILGWU is two years or more. These payments to heirs or to the estate are to be remitted by the General Office of the Union from a special fund to be created of annual \$1 contributions by each member, split into two half-yearly installments. The benefit sum is \$150.

Death benefit is obviously not a subject to thrill or excite anyone. Like in the case of life insurance, one has to die before he may expect to win. Strictly speaking, too, death benefits may not be classed as a direct economic function of a labor union. Nevertheless, it is significant that nearly every solidly established trade union in the land has for many years past been paying such benefits to its mem-



Early Christmas Shopping

bers. What's more, the members have come to regard these death benefits as a fixed feature of union affiliation and would not go without it.

In essence, this death-benefit system is an extension of the sick-benefit plans which have been in existence in many of our local unions for years past and have in recent years taken on a particular spurt. Sick benefits, on the other hand, have grown out in our midst from the health care idea which the huge membership of the ILGWU in New York has so marvelously developed in the Union Health Center and its numerous clinics.

Put all this together with all the other extra-economic functions which our Union has assumed in the past decade or so—adult education, recreation, adult and child cultural work, vacation centers, etc.—and you will find that the membership is gradually coming to regard its Union not merely as an economic institution, but as a place where it can find an answer to its needs in hours of leisure, as well as in days of illness. A compensation of even a modest sum to a wife, a child or a husband of a deceased member rounds out this list of benefits which tie an ILGWU member to his Union, giving it a sort of a "cradle-to-grave" continuity.

The Peace Pendulum

The pendulum, for the moment, has swung again away from labor peace. The hope engendered by the reference of definitive action on the "five points" program for reconciliation between CIO and AFL to a sub-committee of four top leaders, has run into a snag.

Yet, despite a justifiable dosage of pessimism, our horizon is not completely obscured with clouds. If a wishful thought is permissible, we might say that, pitfalls and road-holes notwithstanding, we are heading in the direction of peace. It may not be a speedy adjustment. Too many leathers have been thrown into the ring; too much leather has been tossed around in the arena; too many grudges have been allowed to fester in a witch's caldron of interminable strife to expect an overnight appeasement. Yet, despite initial failing, we still believe that the very fact that the number of active conferees has been reduced to a small group, is a fine augury. Two and two make four and not a crowd. The logic of arithmetic, and of time, is on the side of peace.

Let's add a muffled groan. Why so many maneuvers, why so much rapier-fencing, back-stepping and air-slashing when both fronts of the labor movement are so flagrantly exposed to secrete cross-fire from the enemy? Each day that holds peace back from labor's camp is so much aid and comfort to the chieftains, sweatshopmen and marrow-suckers who thrive on this rift in the workers' ranks.

And conclude with an ardent prayer. That partisan ardor on each side give way to considerations of ultimate benefit for the entire labor movement which stands to lose nothing and a world to gain by an understanding on fundamentals of unity. The settlement of minor disputes will follow in quick order once the major barrier is out of the way.

